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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Contradictory Reports About the "Movement of Troops"—Immense Election Frauds—A Riot Caused by Politics and Liquor—The Fenians Preparing for a Movement on Canada—Robbery of Jewels—Peabody Fund—Wholesale Seizure of Distilleries—The Revenue Officers and Soldiers Brickbatted—The Tariff to be Cut Down $25,000,000, and Internal Revenue $50,000,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 3, 1869.

It is believed that the movement of troops in this vicinity is to capture a gathering of men which are believed to have formed a rendezvous preparatory for a Fenian raid on Canada. Some time ago General O'Neal, commander of the Fenian forces, issued an order to the Brotherhood to the effect that "before another winter has passed away decisive measures would be resorted to by the Fenian forces to achieve the object of the Brotherhood." For the past two months great activity has existed at the Fenian headquarters in this and other cities, and immense numbers of men have been enlisted, who have been assured that before long they would find work to do in achieving the independence of Ireland. It is concluded that the troops are to be immediately transported to the Canadian border in order to checkmate the possible Fenian raid. Another report is to the effect that the troops are to capture another Cuban expedition which has been gathering in large forces not many miles distant from this city. The troops left their quarters early this morning for their destination.

At a meeting of the Bar Association of Williamsburgh early last evening, District Attorney Morris made an address stating that immense frauds had been perpetrated at the last election, and he held the proofs, and the perpetrators would be brought to punishment.

All the papers have extended eulogies upon Mr. Richardson.

One of the greatest whisky raids made in the neighborhood of this city since the passage of the revenue laws, took place this morning in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn in the section adjoining the navy yard, known as Irishtown. The extensive arrangements were made for the attack, and as it was apprehended that resistance would be offered, Major General McDowell ordered out five hundred regular troops to cooperate with the Revenue officers under Collector Pleasanton. The distillery was situated on number and situated on Marshal, Little, United States, Plymouth and Water streets, and Hudson avenue. The troops formed in line, and the Revenue officers attacked the distilleries. Thousands of gallons of whisky were allowed to run from the vats. A number of stills were running at the time. Thirty-five thousand barrels of whisky were siezed and thirteen distilleries were either destroyed or captured. The captured stills were stored in the Navy Yard. The stills, worms, pumps, &c., captured are valued at several thousand dollars. The stills broken up were capable of running out five hundred barrels of whisky a day. A few of the stills were removed, last night. On the former raids, nine stills were seized by some officers. The working party had his head laid open by an axe in the hands of a ruffian. The police congregated about the gates and in adjacent streets, muttering threats of vengeance against the troops and revenue officials up to a late hour this afternoon. At two o'clock the troops returned to Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton in transports.

A riot, the impelling causes of which were politics and liquor, occurred on the liquor store of Thomas Donahoe, on Second avenue, this afternoon, in which Florence Scannell, a noted politician and a candidate for Alderman, was mortally wounded, George Johnson was also fatally shot, and Joseph Martin, and Thomas Donahoe, badly injured, but will recover. Scannell's brother is believed to have shot Johnson, and Donahoe is believed to have shot Scannell. All present and unwounded are under arrest.

It is stated the Fenians are preparing for a new movement on Canada. They are said to have plenty of rifles, but need money to purchase ammunition.

The residence of Sheridan Shook was entered last evening while the family were at dinner, and the dressing room of Mrs. Shook was robbed of $5,000 worth of jewels. The rascals, in their haste, overlooked a package of $20,000 in United States bonds.

A special Washington dispatch says: Commissioner Wells expresses the opinion that the revenue can be reduced $120,000,000, and to this end the Committee on Ways and Means propose to cut down the tariff $25,000,000, and internal revenue $50,000,000. On the vote to take off the duty on coal, salt and copper, the Committee are a tie.

Fifty ruffians to-night made a raid on a registry office in the upper part of the city, destroyed the registry list and robbed one of the inspectors of his valuables.

The steamers City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, and Europe, from Glasgow, have arrived.

The Peabody fund has upward of nine hundred subscribers, and is still increasing.

CHICAGO.

The Friends of Miss Vandenhoff Dissatisfied with the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Capt. Eyster Discharged—Postponement of a Funeral, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 3.—The friends of Dorotha Vandenhoff, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, are not satisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's jury yesterday, and will have a *post mortem* examination. They suspect foul play of some kind. There are rumors of an abortion.

Capt. Ben. Eyster, who was committed by the Coroner yesterday for killing the desperado Pfeiffer, was brought before Recorder McAllister to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and, after an investigation, discharged, the Recorder regarding the case as clearly one of justifiable homicide.

Dr. Richie, a Homeopathic physician, died at Galena on Wednesday. He was to be buried to-day. The Odd Fellows in large numbers, the hearse and carriages, went to the residence of the deceased at the appointed hour for the funeral. When all were present and ready for the ceremony, Mrs. Richie suddenly decided that the funeral should be postponed, giving as a reason that she believed her husband was still alive. The Odd Fellows then retired, and the congregation which had assembled in church to attend the funeral were dismissed.

WHEELING.

The Towboat Sampson Disabled—Fourteen out of Sixteen Coal Barges Sunk—The Forest City Tows Her Ashore.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, December 3.—The towboat Sampson, with sixteen barges of coal for the cities on the lower Ohio, broke a wheel and rudder above Steubenville last evening. The barges became unmanageable and drifted down the river. Fourteen were sunk between Brown's Island and Wellsburg. The Forest City went to the assistance of the Sampson and towed her ashore in a disabled condition.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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RICHMOND.

The National Board of Trade—Its Sessions Still Full of Interest—Excursion and Banquet—The Members are Having a Good Time Generally.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, December 2, 1869.

In the Board of Trade this morning Mr. Markol, of Dubuque, had the floor. In the unfinished business of yesterday being a resolution for a double track railway from the centre of the source of the grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard, he showed that a double track road 1,200 miles long, with trains starting every five minutes, having 3,000 trains on the track, with 54,000 cars in motion 365 days in the year, would not have the capacity of only 15¾ millions of tons each way, while the Virginia Water Line, with boats of 280 tons, and double locks, and used only 300 days in the year, would have a capacity of over 16 millions tons each way. The whole subject was then tabled by a vote of 30 to 13.

The nineteenth proposition: A Niagara Ship Canal, was considered. The resolution offered by Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, urging upon Congress the necessity of constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls, and appointing a committee to memorialize Congress, he explained that Congress was not asked to give any money to the work. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Bagley, of Detroit, Dore, of Chicago, Hilton, of Wisconsin, Opdyke, of New York, and others. They urged it as not only a sectional, but a national, necessity. The whole shipping of the west, which might be needed as a navy some day, is locked up where it can never reach the ocean. The cost, which is variously estimated as ranging from six to twelve million dollars, is nothing compared with its vital necessity for it. There is a chain of water lines 12,000 miles long obstructed by Niagara falls, an obstruction which may be overcome for a few million dollars. Sooner or later Canada would, of her own choice, be a part of the United States, and the commerce of this canal, now to flow through the St. Lawrence river, would then be going through one of our own rivers. The Welland Canal, the only existing outlet for produce, except the Erie Canal, can only receive vessels with 20,000 bushels of grain, while a larger portion of the shipping on the lakes carry 40,000 bushels.

Mr. Dupuy, of Boston, said it must be evident to all that the relations of Canada are soon to be changed. Movements in that Dominion indicate it. In view of the important change, he thought delay in action on this subject advisable.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Paul, gave a history of the movement in the past, looking to a union of Canada with the United States, and the causes of the Winnepeg war and other movements in the British Colonies, looking to the same end. All this, he thought, rather strengthened the argument for immediate action.

The resolution was defeated for want of a two-third vote, but on a reconsideration it was adopted, ayes 44, nays 27.

The 17th proposition: The Regulation of Railway Freight Charges, was then taken up. Mr. Richards, of Chicago, offered a resolution, asking Congress to fix the rate to be charged for transportation of freight and passengers on each railroad in the United States, the rate to be based on a reasonable income from the money invested. He showed how many railroads had a fictitious stock of several millions of dollars, and upon this the public was made to pay interest. Railroads were public institutions and subject to the interference of the law-making power.

After a brief opposition from Mr. Hastley, of South Carolina, the resolution was tabled.

The 20th and 21st propositions, referring to the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, were postponed until to-morrow.

A resolution in favor of establishing Meteorological Observations, to give warning of coming storms on the lakes and ocean, for the benefit of commerce, was referred to the Executive Council.

The 22d proposition was taken up. It comes up from the Railway Board in the shape of a resolution, affirming confidence in the general principles of the national banking law, but believing the issue of currency too limited, and asking the repeal of that portion of the law limiting the circulation of national bank notes to $300,000,000.

On motion of Mr. Ropes of Boston, the 23rd proposition, recommending to Congress the adoption of measures to hasten the resumption of a specie standard of value coming up from the Boston board, was also taken up, and both discussed together.

At four o'clock the Board adjourned until to-morrow. The ball given in honor of the Board to-night, at the Exchange Hotel, by the citizens, was a splendid affair, and was attended by the beauty of fashion of the city.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs at Port au Prince—Salnave Concentrating His Troops.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 3.—A Port au Prince letter of the 16th ultimo, states that Salnave is concentrating all his troops and placing cannon wherever there is an available position in defence of the city. The palace is commanded by cannon, and it is his intention to pull down the buildings in the neighborhood, to render its possession secure.

It is reported that the crew of the steamer Pequod have transferred the vessel to the revolutionists. At present there is not a single man-of-war of any nation in port to protect foreigners.

General Villubin, who was placed in command of Bizonten, has disappeared.

Chevalies, on account of his treachery, has been declared outlawed by President Salnave.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—H. Manns, a distiller, committed suicide at Shelbyville, Ky., yesterday by blowing out his brains. Cause, insanity.

—The stores of T. M. Vardey and H. S. Ambrose were burned yesterday at Lewistown, Me., and a man named M. D. Chaplin burned to death.

—A tornado passed over Tell and Johnston counties, Tennessee, on Thursday. It was unsurpassed in violence doing a great deal of damage.

—William A. Murray, of the firm of Murray & Watson, Chicago, was held to bail Thursday in three thousand dollars, for removing highwines contrary to law.

—Major Chadwick, Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, declines. A citizens' meeting was called for last night, in Faneuil Hall, said to be in favor of Mayor Shurtleff's re-election.

—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Hastin, residing on Sims street, Philadelphia, struck his wife with a hatchet and then cut his throat, while laboring under temporary fit of insanity. Hastin is in a critical condition.

—There was a shooting affair at Jackson, Arkansas, last week, between H. C. Lewis, formerly Deputy United States Marshal, and Deputy Sheriff Ward, resulting in the death of the former and the wounding of the latter. Whisky was the cause.

—General Sheridan, who is sick at Chicago, is getting better every day though still confined to his bed. His illness, typhoid fever, has been very severe. General Hartruff has had charge of headquarters during General Sheridan's illness.

—At Galveston, yesterday about fifty business firms and shop keepers were burned out. The Merchants Mutual Insurance Co's. building, a Theater and Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The Loss is variously estimated at a million to a million and a half dollars.

—At the Ohio State Christian Association, yesterday, now sitting at Columbus, opportunity having been given to present requests for prayer a large number improved it, among them Mr. ——— of Shelby, Ohio, who asked special prayers for a son who had wandered from home, and from whom no tidings had been received for many months. This case excited extraordinary interest in all present.

—The fire yesterday morning at Galveston, Texas, consumed four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. It originated in the clothing establishment of Cohen Bros., corner of Strandt and and Fremont streets. A high northwest wind swept the flames in a southwardly direction burning three blocks on Fremont street, between Strandt and Postoffice streets, and three blocks between Mechanics and Church and West and Twenty-first streets.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Riot at Annapolis—At Work on the Tariff—Navy Grades Established — Appointment — Fifth Judicial District Judgeship—Treasurer Spinner's Report—The Nation's Debt Can be Paid Off in Less than Thirteen Years.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1869.

TREASURER SPINNER'S REPORT—THE NATION'S DEBT CAN BE PAID IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

Treasurer Spinner's report says between the 11th of May and the 25th of November there were paid for United States six per cent bonds on account of the sinking fund, and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium held thereon included, $89,282,270. Those payments exceed half a million dollars for every working day. The Treasurer now holds in trust for the Secretry of the Treasury on account of the two funds named $75,478,800 in United States six per cent. stocks. The dividends on these stocks so held will not an income to the Treasury and for the reduction of the public debt of $4,528,728 per annum. There has already been received, for interest on these bonds, $904,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds, representing $787,800, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained, and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole National debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Navy department has received information of a serious riot at Annapolis, Maryland, between several citizens of that place and a party of marines, from which it appears that the difficulty originated in a fracas between a marine and civilian, last Sunday, in which the former fared badly. He returned to the city with a number of comrades, to avenge his wrongs. They were met by a number of civilians, and a general fight ensued. The marines were worsted. One of them was struck with a paving stone, and knocked senseless. The difficulty was renewed on Wednesday night, about twenty-five marines, armed with sticks and billies, came out, a collision ensued, and a serious riot was imminent. The Deputy Sheriff and police succeeded in checking it, however, after the former had received a blow from a billy, and several other persons had been injured.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE,

Owing to the absence of some of its members, did not do much to-day. The Committee have, thus far, adopted preliminary amendments which will reduce the present tariff, if carried into a law, some $15,000,000. As yet the free list has not been enlarged enough to include articles which would come in contact with American production of the same nature. The duty on coffee will probably be fixed at four cents, and tea twenty cents per pound. A motion made by a member to place coal on the free list is opposed by Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and has been laid aside for the present. Some New England interests are anxious that Nova Scotia coal shall come in duty free, but Maryland and Pennsylvania coal interests are opposing this very warmly. There will probably be a compromise by reducing the tax.

NAVY GRADES ESTABLISHED.

The Board of Officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine the relative rank of staff officers have adjourned, and submitted to the Secretary their report which is to be transmitted to Congress. It is understood the Board has recommended that surgeons of the fleet, paymasters and engineers of more than five years standing shall rank with commanders, surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers, of less than twelve years standing, and the secretary of the Admiral, and the secretary of the Vice Admiral rank with lieutenants. Passed assistant surgeons, and first assistant engineers, shall rank next after masters. Their assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen. The above ranks are one grade below those held by the staff officers for several years past.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

There seems to be no doubt that T. J. Durant, of New Orleans, will be appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, including Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed James H. Fisk commissioner to examine and report upon the Oregon Railroad Company *vice* Jesse Applegate, resigned.

CINCINNATI.

Closing Argument on the Bible-School Question—A Decision to be Given at a Future Day.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 3.—This morning Hon. Rufus King began the closing argument for the plaintiffs, by saying this is an issue of the first magnitude, not merely because of the intense interest its discussion has excited throughout the land, but because it involves the great and vital interests of this city. To the court it was referred as a matter of law. He had a difficult task in replying, for his opponents had travelled so wide of the mark. If this were a debating society, their course would have been justified. The question to be decided was whether the resolutions of the School Board were in violation of the clause in the bill of rights. He read the section and the resolutions, and called attention to the fact that the gentlemen on the other side did not put forward the first resolution, which provides that all religious instruction should be excluded. This evasion was by design, and not by accident. This resolution was a direct violation of the Constitution. The Constitution says there shall be instruction in religion. The School Board says not. He charged the defense with having abused the Christian religion in this discussion, until it was black in the face, and their argument was that because it had been perverted it ought to be abolished. The greatest proof of its authenticity was that it had carried so great a weight. He was surprised at the statement of the defense, that modern civilization was not the product of Christianity. He thought the history at Christ's birth showed on one side the blackness of darkness—the other the growing light of civilization. He declared that in this case religion was not asking aid of the State, but the State seeking concert of religion. If the Bible is sectarian, to what sect did Christ belong? But no conscience was violated, because no child was compelled to attend the reading of the Bible. He said it was curious that so many as ten Catholics were in the School Board, because they have not heretofore felt much interest in public schools. Most of the members who voted for these resolutions were from Europe. He charged them with bad faith in passing the resolutions, notwithstanding the petition to wait until the people spoke on the subject at the spring elections. He read from various Catholic papers to show the real object was to break up the schools. Catholics would not come into our godless schools, and would scorn us for deserting the ways of our fathers. Mr. King closed with a summing up of the entire claim of plaintiffs. This closed the argument, and the Court took the case under advisement, and adjourned. When it will be ready to render a decision is hard to say. Mr. King's argument occupied the entire day, and lasted about four hours. During the delivery the Court room was densely crowded with spectators.

"Ten Millions Irish Americans Say Fight!"—Cable Dispatch by George Francis Train.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, December 3.—The following cable dispatch was to-day sent by Mr. Train.

To Editor *Irishman*, Dublin—God bless Tipperary Rossa! Ten millions Irish Americans say fight!!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Cable Difficulty Settled—Carlist Conspiracies — The Monarch Ready to Sail with Peabody's Remains—Burlingame Interviews King William—The London "Times" on the Ecumenical Council—Will it Bring the Church "Peace or a Sword?"—Suspended Journals to Reappear—Call for a Guard at the Legislatif Chamber — Intense Excitement—All Quiet Again.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 3.—The reported difficulties at Paris and Washington about the landing of the French cable on the American shore have been amicably settled.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Henry Rochefort rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps Legislatif in the future, for the protection of members. The demand took the chamber by surprise, and created an extraordinary sensation. An expression of astonishment burst from all parts of the hall. Cheers followed, which was answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and demonstration made in its favor.

Paris, 8 P. M.—The fears of disorders to-day on account of the anniversary of the barricades of 1851, and of the death of Baudin, have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day, and at this hour there are no symptoms of excitement.

ROME.

LONDON, December 3.—Dispatches from Rome announces that a presynodal conference was held yesterday, when a papal allocution was delivered, and oaths administered to the officers of the Ecumenical Council.

The Cones to-day make things at Rome arearguing ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the church peace or a sword.

The cotton mills in Lancashire are again running on full time.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 3.—Several Carlist conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of Spain within a few days, and a number of arrests have been made. The authorities are taking extraordinary precautions against outbreaks.

Several of the republican journals, the publication of which were suspended at the beginning of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 3.—The iron clad Monarch is ready to sail with the body of Mr. Peabody, though probably it will remain a few days for the rest of the fleet. The cabins are draped with black cloth and white silk.

PORTUGAL.

MADRID, December 3.—The Portuguese Government invited tenders for the manufacture and laying of the submarine cable from Portugal to some eligible point on the American coast, touching at Azores.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 3.—Mr. Burlingame had an interview with King William yesterday, and presented his credentials. The meeting was characterized by the usual complimentary speeches.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 3.—Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Prince Gortschakoff.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, November 3.—The steamship Russia from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 3—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¼; do. on account 92¾. American Securities firm: 6's, 85; 5-20's, 84¾; 10-40s, 80¾. Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼. Stocks steady.

PARIS, December 3.—Bourse firm at 72f. 27c.

LONDON, December 1.—Tallow 46s 9d. @46s. Sugar 39s 3d. Linseed Oil £28 12s. Turpentine 27s 9d. Whale Oil £38 10s. Calcutta Linseed 60s 5d. Refined Petroleum 1s 7½d@1s 8d.

ANTWERP, December 3.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.—Cotton—sales of the week, 128,000, exports, 170,000, speculation, 28,000, stock, 535,000, American, 19,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 40,000, American 13,000; amount afloat 262,000, American 150,000. Market to-day dull; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12@12¼d; sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 speculative and export. Manchester market quiet but firm. Receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for 3 days, 60,000 quarters; American 55,000; red western No. 2, 9s 6d@9s 8d; winter 9s 2d. California White 9s 11d. Western Flour 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 3s. Peas 39s. Pork 111s 6d. Beef 107s 6d for new. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d for new. Petroleum unchanged.

FRANKFORT, December 3.—Five-twenty bonds closed firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, December 3—8 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet on spot at 155½ francs for low middlings; afloat 154½ francs.

ST. LOUIS.

The Complete Breaking Up of the Whiskey Ring.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—The case of Sperry & Prettyman, distillers, of Pekin, Ill., which with was decided the other day, nearly closes up the affairs of the old whisky ring here, only two or three more cases being before the court. Previous to the appointment of the present District Attorney, this ring carried on their swindling operations with impunity. They controlled a capital of some twenty million, and embraced in their organization many wealthy men and a number of government officials and detectives, &c. Their operations were on a large scale and they controlled the market so completely that no honest distillers could compete with them. Now nearly all of them are bankrupts, having been ruined by the payment of bribes, lawyer's fees, *subornation* of witnesses, jurors, &c. The whole amount realized by the Government since the present attorney has been in office, from whisky cases, is over one hundred thousand dollars, and two or three of the largest cases are yet to be tried.

The tobacco ring, also embracing men of wealth and influence, has been broken up, and several of its members convicted, and upwards of $50,000,000 added to the Treasury from this source. In addition to the above some sixty revenue cases have been won by the Government.

MEMPHIS.

The Contempt Case—Parties Released —Further Litigation Ahead.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 3.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: Judge Yancy of the Chancery Court, has released all the officials of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, who were arrested for contempt, in refusing to obey a process, on the ground that the Judge who had issued the injunction had no authority to issue it. The question as to which Board is legal was not touched upon, but will be decided by the Supreme Court.

President Brinckley, of the old Board, has made an application to have the case transferred to the Federal Court, which will be asked to dispose of all the questions involved. The officers will bring a suit against the new Board for damages for false arrest.

HAVANA.

Conspirators Shot—Ravage of the Cholera—The Insurgents Attaked by the Spanish at Maga'e and Repulsed with Great Loss—The Insurgents Attack San Jose and are Repulsed—New Military Government to be Established for Cinco Villas District.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 3.—Later Havana letters state that fifty of the leaders of the negro and Chinese conspirators in and near Sagua, have been shot, and three hundred lashes administered to all the others.

The cholera, smallpox, and fever continue to rage at San Jago, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty per day.

General Lesca has ten thousand Spanish troops with him at Cieco Villas, but cannot make any progress.

General Puela, although reinforced heavily by European troops, asks leave to abandon Puerto Principe, as the European officers conspire against him in every projected movement.

It is reported another expedition from the United States had landed on the southern shore of Cuba.

HAVANA, December 3.—A letter dated Santiago, Cuba, November 23d, contains the following intelligence:

A well authenticated report reached here that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe, with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety.

On the 20th the Spaniards attacked the Insurgents intrenched at Magate. The troops commenced by shelling the rebel position, and then charged with bayonets, but were repulsed with great loss. Many of the wounded are coming in here.

The government is seizing animals in the street for the use of the army.

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 24th ult. have been received. Information is brought by a negro that as the insurgents were approaching San Jose, which was garrisoned by Catolan volunteers, a party of twenty volunteers with an officer, sent out to reconnoiter, was cut off and captured. The next morning the insurgents attacked San Jose, and and after fighting an hour raised the white flag. The garrison responded, and sent out an officer and four men who approached the rebel lines and proposed capitulation. The soldiers, without orders, fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards. The fighting was then renewed. The Cubans fought desperately and endeavored to scale the intrenchments, but reinforcements coming to the garrison, they finally withdrew. Eleven Catalons were killed. The affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The Colonel commanding the Catalons has been sent to Havana to be tried by court martial. The Madrid correspondents seem to be inaugurated for Cinco Villas District. Great results are expected from this measure, which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete re-establishment of the Spanish authority in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA.

The General Synod of the German Reformed Church—A New District—It Will Meet in Pittsburgh Next February.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church the subject of the revision of the hymn book was deferred till the next meeting.

The District Synods were authorized to annex the selection of hymns to their respective liturgies.

A new District Synod was constituted consisting of Westmoreland, Clarion, St. Paul and New York Classis. This new Synod will meet in Pittsburgh next February.

The missionary operations, as far as the home work is concerned, were represented as in a promising condition, although the friends do not come fully up to the great demand.

In the afternoon session a form of charter for congregations was adopted. The admission of pastors is directed to the duty of giving certificates of dismission to all members leaving their charge, so that they may connect with the church at their new residences. The report on the state of church was adopted.

Connected with the General Synod are 3 classes, 521 ministers, and 117,000 communicant members.

In the evening session all the churches were directed to observe, in a religious way, the chief church festivals—Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension Day, and Pentecost. All churches were also requested to forward their foreign missionary money to the German Evangelist Society of New York.

This closed one of the largest and most important meetings of the Reformed Church ever held in this country. The subject of liturgical worship, with its underlying questions, was the object of the controversy. The whole matter, including the numerous appeals that grew out of it, was harmoniously and satisfactorily settled.

MISSISSIPPI.

Alcorn Elected by an Overwhelming Majority—Dent Carries but Three Counties—The Legislature Largely Radical.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, Miss., December 4.—Additional returns from six counties give Alcorn several thousand additional majority. Dent has carried but three counties, and these by very small majorities. The whole Radical ticket, with a few exceptions, has doubtless been elected.

STATE ITEMS.

THE clerk at the National House, York, Charles Mosely, has been arrested and lodged in jail, as a defaulter to the extent of $3,000.

SOME twenty thousand pounds of wool was purchased in Washington county last week, by Mr. A. W. Patterson, of Steubenville, at from forty-two to forty-five cents.

GUS RHEIL, convicted at Franklin of murder in the second degree, in taking leave of his counsel, A. B. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, presented him with a diamond cluster ring valued at $450, as a token of gratitude.

THE treasurer of the Avondale relief fand, acknowledges the receipt of $92,200 up to November 27th, of which $10,747 has been paid to the disbursing committee, $24,906 90 deposited in four incorporated banks in Luzerne county on call at five per cent interest, $28,971.15 invested in United States sixes of 1868, and $23,071.61 in railroad bonds, leaving $7,513 35 in the treasurer's hands.

ON the 27th, at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Thomas Edwards, colored, employed as porter at the Douty House, was fatally shot, by some person unknown, while engaged in his duties in the porter's office. A short time previous he had a difficulty with some persons at the railroad depot, one of whom, named Thomas Gallagher, he struck in the face, and at the same time fired a revolver, with no other effect than to scatter the crowd, thus enabling him to return to the hotel without further molestation. Suspicion fell on Gallagher, and he was arrested as the assassin, but after the examination of some thirty witnesses he was released, nothing appearing to warrant his committal. Edwards formerly resided at Harrisburg.

A FIENDISH case of poisoning occurred in Pottsville on the evening of the 1st inst, by which a whole family, named Roach, were swept into eternity without warning. The *Miner's Journal* says: "The servant, an Irish girl, with a malignancy unparalleled, put arsenic into every dish she had prepared for their supper. At about 8 P. M. the family were suddenly taken with violent retching and pains in the stomach, and before a physician could be summoned the whole family were dead. The scene subsequently presented was heart-rending in the extreme. In their agony they had fallen anywhere and died. From the attic to the cellar was the same scene of death. The family have long borne a bad reputation, and are said to have annoyed and ill treated the servant girl, besides stealing from her. A spirit of revenge no doubt spurred her to the commission of the deed, as there were no valuables in the house." The girl made her escape and had not been arrested at last accounts.

LITERARY.

The Browning Association—Entertainment Last Evening—A Brilliant Audience, and an Interesting Programme.

Last evening the Annual Literary and Musical Entertainment of the Browning Association, connected with the Pittsburgh Female College, was given in the Chapel of that Institution. The audience in attendance was very large, appreciative and fashionable—one of those characteristically brilliant assemblages, which these entertainments never fail to attract. Heretofore the "Browning" has won a high fame for the meritorious character of the performances, and if the sentiments of those in attendance last evening be a criterion, they have but added fresh laurels to their reputation.

At seven and a half o'clock the exercises opened with an instrumental musical selection, in which Prof. and Mrs. Blessner and Miss A. Smith participated.

Rev. John A. Gray, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, led in brief and fervent prayer.

The next performance on the programme was a vocal duet, rendered in a happy manner by the Misses McMullen and Sawyer, and greeted with applause.

Miss Sigourney Trask read the first essay of the evening, "Rising into Light," a well written and creditable production.

Following came an instrumental duet, by the Misses Bowman and Darrah, accompanied by Professor Blessner on the organ.

"Boarding School Music" was next touched up in a felicitous style, humorous, and slightly Mark Twain-ish, by Miss Emma V. Nicols, who was warmly applauded.

Prof. Blessner and Miss L. Sawyer engaged the attention of the audience for a few moments thereafter by a touch of "music," which if a sample of that taught in the Pittsburgh Female College, was eminently commendatory of the musical culture obtainable in the institution.

The programme was now agreeably diversified by a Pantomime, representing a "Boarding School Scene after Gas Bell"—the signal for turning out the lights. The scene represented the ringing of the bell, the turning off of the light, the pause of a few moments until the teacher had retired and the subsequent rallying of a bevy of the fair pupils, each of whom brought to the rendezvous something in the edible line which the gay party were stealthily but happily discussing, seated around the board, when lo, the teacher returns, a general scamper ensues, and one little sprite, the gayest of all, is marched off to punishment.

The pantomime was exceedingly well rendered and elicited the heartiest applause.

Misses Alice Dils and A Smith followed in a beautiful and finely rendered instrumental duet.

"The Songs of Seven," Jean Ingelow's exquisite poem representing seven scenes in the life of woman, was presented in a faultless style and with charming effect. The "Exultation" was seen in the fun and happy song of a beautiful child. "Romance" at the age of fourteen was the next stage. Then a representation in an enthusiastic joyous young girl just budding into womanhood. "Maternity" presented a scene of a happy mother surrounded by her four young children, her pride and hope. "Widowhood," the fifth stage, embodied in a mourning habiliment and with a sad lament for the departed, was presented with touching tenderness. "Giving in marriage" was depicted in a young maiden, full of hope, bowing at the mother's knee in bridal raiments, and receiving the maternal blessing. "Life's Journey Ended," the last stage, "Looking for Home,"—old age, calm and peaceful and happily contented, reviewing in rhythmical melody the pleasures, the trials, and the success of the past, bidding adieu to the world, and hopefully looking forward to the bright vision that should bring the weary wanderer "Home above."

Each scene of the beautiful and pathetic poem was represented alone, and with an exceedingly truthful and impressive effect, which elicited the warmest plaudits from all of the audience.

A vocal selection, exhibiting superior abilities, by Miss Emma P. Sawyer, received the approval of the assemblage.

Miss Lizzie Kennedy, in a pleasant way, recited "The Girl of 1870," estimating that fair creature as the "highest type of womanhood" intellectually, morally and physically.

"The bell goes a ringing for Sarah," a humorous ballad, rendered in a full, clear and musical voice, by Miss Mullen, in character contained many Lappy hits on the social "shams" of the present day, which the assemblage seemed to fully appreciate. At its conclusion the singer was called out by a rapturous *encore*, and sung one or two verses of the song the second time.

Miss Lizzie K. Pershing, in the stirring recitation, "After the Battle," displayed a high order of dramatic ability and expression, and was rewarded by cordial applause.

"I Dreamed I Dwelt in Marble Halls," by Miss A. Cora Brown, a superior vocalist, was so heartily applauded that the fair singer was compelled to favor the the audience with another song, "Coming Thro' the Rye," serving as the happy selection for the second effort, which was received with equal enthusiasm.

The programme wound up with three tableaux, "Cinderella," "The Bell of the College" and the "Christian Martyr."

The company was not disappointed, and considerable curiosity was excited by its announcement—a curiosity which was transformed into a peal of hearty laughter, coupled with applause, as the curtain, slowly drawn, revealed a stout but venerable table, bearing upon its surface one of the largest dinner bells.

The "Martyr," was represented by a young and lovely female, bound to the stake with chains, surrounded with faggots ready for ignition, and with an upturned face and a steady, earnest gaze of faith and triumph, looking to "the land which is afar off."

With the drawing of the curtain over this scene the audience began to disperse and the entertainment was over. Throughout it was a perfect success, and besides being one of the most enjoyable ever given in the College, reflected in the highest degree credit and honor upon students and preceptors who participated.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

New Strikes at Parker's Landing and Vicinity—Various Items.

The *Northwestern Independent* of Tuesday, published at Lawrenceburg, in the oil regions, has the following list of new oil strikes at Parker's Landing and vicinity:

The Lone Star, on North end of Stump Island, on land of Stump Island Oil Company, owned by William Hartley, E. H. Long, A. Singleton and others, was tubed this week and is now being tested.

The Taylor Well, on land of Ira Fuller, on the river, owned by R. B. Allen, W. Taylor, Mr. Mason, James E. Brown, H. N. Lee, Elliott Brothers and others, has been tubed and is now being tested with a fine appearance of oil.

The Darby Well, on the Hill, on land of Thomas Smith, owned by Grier C. Orr, J. E. Brown, J. B. Findley, Joseph Musgrove, J. E. Willis, John H. Graver, R. F. Bidford, H. A. Breed, William Cooper and R. B. Allen, has been tubed and is being tested with favorable prospects.

West Sunburry, No. 3.—This is a new well which has just been sunk, tubed, and is now being tested conveniently to the old Sunburry wells. The well is owned by Allen Wilson, of Sunburry, Dr. Dynn and others. The indications are that it will prove at least an average well.

The Jane Well—on the river, near the Mike's run, on land of Dr. Crawford, of Emblenton, Gen. John N. Purviance, Maj. John M. Thompson, of Butler, John H. Haines, of Brady's Bend, and others, has just been tubed and is now being tested. The show for oil is good. We are informed that a fourth interest in her, sold, before she commenced pumping, for twenty-seven hundred dollars.

We understand that Mr. Fullerton Parker is offered three hundred and ten thousand dollars for his property at ten thousand dollars for his property at the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90¼@90⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132¾.

THE communication from "Seneca," which we print, this morning, ends the oil controversy in our columns. There is too little oil upon these troubled waters, to make the situation profitable to the general reader.

IN the organization of the Board of State Charities, the respective terms of office of the members were alloted as follows:

General Kane, five years; Mr. Penniman, four years; Dr. Worthington, three years; Mr. Coleman, two years; and Mr. Harrison, one year.

HERE is another of the same sort! The Governor has been censured, in the opposition journal of Clarion county, for granting a pardon to a violator of the Liquor Law. Upon enquiry, it was then found that the pardon was asked for by ex-Governor Bigler, the District Attorney, and forty-nine others, all eminent Democrats. Clearly, if any mistake has been made by the Executive, it was in listening at all to solicitations from that quarter.

THE Miner's *Journal* thinks "all Congress has to do is to amend the tariff" in one effective particular, "and resumption would be forced upon the country," unless it were prohibited by another law. The specific amendment which the *Journal* suggests, would provide an equilibrium between exports and imports, excluding coin from the first, the Secretary having power to add ten per cent. to the whole schedule of duties when the imports of a preceding quarter shall exceed the exports more than five per cent., and to reduce the rates five per cent. when the exports, including our coined bullion, shall be ten per cent. in excess of the imports. This idea is novel, but will bear examination.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS have coaxed a few distinguished sympathizers into print. Apparently, this was accomplished with but little difficulty. Sunset Cox, for example, considers it "a burning shame which ought to be branded upon some one" that "the fair island is not republicanized forthwith, to shine as the select gem of the hemisphere." Senator Cameron promises to do all he can for the Cuban emancipation which he "hopefully expects to see speedily realized." Representative Hickman pronounces the present Spanish government "a disgusting monstrosity," the origin of which he sets forth in language which decency forbids us to quote, and adds, somewhat needlessly, that his "thoughts are honest." Ex-Senator Wade also sympathizes deeply with Cuba, don't believe in the danger of a war with Spain, and threatens dire vengeance upon the Administration, if it should be recreant to liberty's appeal. If the ex-Senator would only take the field in person, and bombard the Spanish camp with copies of his agrarian speeches in Kansas, the cohorts of "bloody-minded oppressors" would dissolve into the thinnest of air. He talks so ferociously as to suggest the idea that he means to do that, or some other equally desperate deed.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

There is a little rebellion and revolution going on in this out-of-the way corner of Queen VICTORIA's dominions.

Governor MCDOUGALL, who was recently appointed to rule over the few people there settled, has been repudiated by them, and is quietly lying on his oars waiting to see what will turn up. He has no military force with which to assert and maintain his authority, so the revolution is quite bloodless.

The Red River Settlement, or the "Selkirk Settlement," as it is more commonly called, is situated on the Red River of the North, just beyond the national boundary north of Minnesota, and but a few miles from the head of Lake Winnepeg. It has no communication with Canada except through Minnesota and the lakes, or by rail by Chicago. Its commercial intercourse with England is through Hudson's Bay. There is a tract of exceedingly rough country lying between the northern shore of Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, made up of alternative rocky ridges, lakes and swamps, across which no road has ever been made. Thus the Selkirk Settlement is cut off from the other British dominions, but it has a direct and easy road to St. Anthony and St. Paul, and there the people do pretty much all their trading. They have now a provisional government, and are deliberating in a quiet way about annexing themselves to the United States, and the affair is very likely to end in that, and with the Red River country will probably come the great valley of the Sascatchewan. It is most likely that Great Britain will permit these people to do as they please; for, geographically, all that country does belong to the United States.

THE OLDEST AND THE NEWEST.

We have lived to see the day when the uttermost parts of the earth have come, as it were, together. China, with the adjacent islands of Japan, is at once the oldest and most eastern of nations; the United States, on its Pacific border, is the newest and most western. When Monday morning begins in Japan, it is but half past six Sunday morning in San Francisco. Some place in the Pacific ocean between America and Asia a day is lost according to the regular reckoning; between Asia and America, coming eastward, a day is gained. Slowly through the centuries the human race has moved westward from its Asiatic cradle until at length the circuit of the habitable globe has been accomplished.

Strangely diverse, yet still more strangely similar, are the peoples who have thus come face to face at the beginning and the end of the earth, and are flowing together. The civilization of the one is stationary, and has been so, or nearly so, since long before the Christian era: that of the other is more rapidly progressive than has ever been known in the annals of the human race. The government of the one is despotic, yet paternal, and bears strongly the lineaments of the ancient patriarchal systems; that of the other is democratic, where ruler and ruled are alike under the supreme authority of established law. One is in all things intensely conservative, and clings to beliefs, and customs, and usages, and arts which have been in existence and practice for thousands of years. From generation to generation their manners and customs have been unaltered and unimproved. Long before the art of printing was known in Europe the Chinese had it; but to this day they have not advanced beyond the clumsy carved block and the most primitive method of taking the impressions; while the people who are now meeting them on the other side are continually inventing and improving. The meeting and commingling of these races, one immensely numerous, but feeble, the other comparatively few, but irresistibly powerful, will lead to momentous results. The inertness of the ancient will yield to the restless impulse of the modern, and henceforth China will take its place among the progressive nations.

But, after all, the greatest difference between these people of the farthest Orient and the farthest Occident is in but a few things. One is imitative, the other inventive; one is stationary, the other progressive; one has ever been inclined to exclusiveness, the other will not brook exclusion; and if they find a gate shut against them they will have it open, even if they must break it by force. In other respects there are many things in common. Perhaps the nearest approach they make to the usages of the more advanced nations of Christendom is in the matter of their finances, and in the conduct of their mercantile affairs. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Hong Kong, China, states many interesting facts on these points, which will be new new to the people of this country. We subjoin a copious extract:

In finance, and all the machinery of trade by means of letters of credit and bills of exchange, both foreign and domestic, the Chinese have nothing to learn from the Western nations. Among them, those commercial instruments have been in use from an antiquity without date. They are, however, ignorant of the protest. They regard the indorsement of a bill as an unconditional undertaking, requiring no notice as to demand and notice of non-payment; consequently, protest is not needed to fix liability. They are "hard money" people. Their currency is metallic. Silver is their standard of value, and the Mexican dollar is the recognized exponent. Nevertheless, full gold and pure silver be correct, coinage is not essential. While silver in any shape, coined or uncoined, is money, gold is in no shape money. It is, like lead; simply a commodity, the value of which is unfixed and fluctuating. Their nominal measure of value is the tael; but this, like the British pound sterling, has no representative in circulation. The Chinese tael, as a unit of measure, has, however, advantages over the British pound, in this: that the tael is divisable fractionally by a decimal ratio, while the pound is divided arbitrarily.

The statement that they are a hard money people, is true merely of the Government; and it must not be accepted as stating that the Chinese people are either ignorant of, or opposed to a mixed currency derived from banking systems of their own devising. On the contrary, bills of banks in good standing circulate as freely among the Chinese as do green backs among Americans. Indeed, the commercial characteristics of this people are well exemplified in the remarkable readiness with which they become bankers. Banking systems are not novelties in China. The rudiments of banking and paper money are traceable among the Chinese back to a period older than the Christian era. In the year 119, B.C., an Emperor of the Hann dynasty raised revenue by the issue of a currency called *phee phes*—"values in skins"—which were bills for circulation, handsomely embroidered and painted, made of the skins of certain white deer, taken in the Emperor's park; and which, by royal decree, were issued and stamped at about sixty dollars' value.

It was not, however, till a thousand years later that paper money became a currency common in China. And it is wonderful to note the general similarity between the financial expedients devised by the Chinese, centuries before America was discovered, and the systems devised by the Americans themselves within the last half century. Nine hundred years ago, A.D. 960, the founder of the renowned Soung dynasty established a Government bank of "discounts and deposit." Under this system provision was made whereby merchants and capitalists were permitted to deposit coin and certain kinds of merchandise in the Imperial Treasury, receiving therefor certificates, called *piantsien*—"convenient money." These certificates being thus secured by deposits of property (not "public stocks"), were accepted by the people as a currency, and obtained general circulation throughout the empire. This Government bank of discount and deposit continued for more than one hundred years in successful operation; and its circulation reached to about three million of silver ounces—an enormous sum, as the world then was.

During this time, individuals, seeing the success of this institution under Government control, organized an association for conducting banking business on their own account. They received deposits and issued their bills, called *Kiao tsu*, "exchanges." This was their "individual liability" system on the principle of "free banking." It was directed by sixteen of the richest houses of the Empire, and its bills were largely circulated. But the evils of the system were not wanting then as they have not been wanting since. The bank made excessive issues. The security proved insufficient. The "individual liability" bank failed, and much litigation and public distress ensued.

Seeing the evils growing out of this "wild cat" mode of banking, the Emperor abrogated the right in individuals to issue bills of credit to circulate as money, reserving to the Government the prerogative of supplying to the people the currency required. He took measures accordingly, and established a bank of issue at Yih chan, the notes of which were called *Kwantze*, "changelings." This was their "National Bank" system, and its circulation came to represent two and a half millions of silver ounces.

Finding that the banking system promoted public convenience, and that the bills were acceptable throughout the Empire, the Government deemed it advisable to establish other banks in different provinces, under local directories. This was their "State Bank" system. The evils inherent to the system became conspicuous. The banks being provincial, the circulation of their issues became local, so that bills issued in one province were not current in another.

In A.D. 1100, to meet extraordinary military expenditures, the Commissioners of the Revenue were directed to issue bills for circulation founded on the Imperial revenues and customs. These bills were made receivable for all public dues of the Empire. This was their "legal tender currency." In six years an amount of these bills, representing about forty-four millions of silver ounces, were issued. China was, of course, deeply in debt. She had probably a war of "secession." Her "legal tender currency" depreciated, leading to a wonderful enhancement of prices for all commodities under this immense inflation of her paper money.

Something over a hundred years later, in A.D. 1287, when the Mongols, under Kubla Khan, became masters of China, the issue of paper money was almost unrestrained, and it, consequently, depreciated almost to worthlessness.

The Man-chous, the present rulers of China, unlike their Mongolian predecessors, seem to have been, from the beginning, a hard-money dynasty. They have never attempted the issue of paper currency. There is, nevertheless, paper money, issued by private bankers among the Chinese, in circulation among them at the present time.

The Japanese have also long had their paper money, called kami-zeni. Its use there dates back to about A. D. 1320. It has never been issued there to any excess, so as to drive out of use their common coins, and has, consequently, always maintained its credit unimpaired.

It certainly cannot fail to impress the mind as very strange, that this ancient Asiatic people, this autochthonious race, whose backwardness and waywardness in all that appertains to what we call modern improvements provoke our ridicule, should, nevertheless, during centuries before America was discovered, and almost before Europe was civilized, have been testing among themselves the identical problems in political economy, and experimenting to substantially the very same principles and processes of national finance that we of America have just tried, and are now trying. This consideration gives force to the averment of Solomon that "there is nothing new under the sun."

We remark in conclusion, that any people who can so far trust their fellow men as to use a paper currency have the principal of faith largely developed; and are ready at once to accept the Christian religion the moment they are convinced of its truth. We believe further, that ere long thousands of schools will be established in China and Japan for the study of the English language. The extreme poverty of the native dialects will render this an imperative necessity, As well might men attempt to use the language of the nursery in the halls of science as to express in those languages the ideas which are carrying forward the western nations with such rapidity.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago contains one hundred and twenty three Protestant, and eleven Roman Catholic churches. The Methodists have the highest number, twenty-two, but the Baptists have some more members in connection with their nine teen churches, one church having eleven hundred members, and another with one thousand. There are also six Synagogues; and Spiritualists and a variety of nondescript sects have meeting places. In and about Chicago, says the *Western Advocate*, there are five "universities", and as many theological schools, that of the Baptists containing upward of one hundred students.

During the late Baptist National Sunday School Convention, at St. Louis, a gentleman named Callender, of Newark, N. J., said that in his school three hundred and fifty out of eight hundred are between the age of seventeen and thirty-five. His pastor swears every member of the Church into the Sunday School.

Rev J. S. Inskip, pastor of Eutaw street Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, held not long since, a meeting for twelve consecutive hours, with brief intervals for dinner and tea. Much good was done.

The Presbyterians are quite jubilant over the union of the two branches. A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* hopes that lookers-on will "make allowance for some unusual hilarity on the part of both the bride and bridegroom," and therefore they should be excused for exhibiting so much enthusiasm. Intelligence comes from all parts of the country of the holding of joint Communion services and union meetings, to ratify the union of the two bodies consummated in this city.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the action of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, being the highest Church court, is conclusive in civil courts, and therefore its action of 1866 and 1867, dissolving several Synods and Presbyteries adhering to the so called "Declaration and Testimony" party, is within the constitutional power of the Assembly. This decision gives the General Assembly the control of all the property. This settles also an important principle in recognizing the supreme powers of the General Assembly.

The *Churchman* notes that Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, lately confirmed thirteen persons at St. Stephen's Chapel, and "one colored woman in private."

A Boston paper represents the new Reformed (Dutch) church, at Brooklyn, as being constructed in some parts like a pleasure-house, instead of a temple to worship God. The large gallery has an open balustrade around the front, and half of the gallery seems to be open for parade. The other half toward the front is broken up into little boxes, or cribs, or stalls, such as are seen in ice cream saloons. Chairs are placed in these cribs, and a table, which completes the allusion that it is arranged as a gallery for refreshments. The people sitting in these boxes in all postures and directions, with the camp stools and chairs, seem more like spectators than like participators in the worship.

It is noteworthy that when the two Assemblies in the Third Presbyterian church, of this city, last month, came together with the singing of two Methodist, one Congregational, and one Episcopal hymn. "Blow ye the trumpet blow," "All hail the power of Jesus' name," "Blest be the tie that binds," and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." It was odd that such a marriage should be effected without a single psalm of David, and with these four hymns, all from unpresbyterian sources.

Some Sunday school teacher, whose class has been converted, may be asking, "What shall I do next?" We answer: Build them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The conversion of the soul is a work simply begun.

Bishop Cummins, of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, recommends the rich Episcopal city churches, as a means to reach the poor, to hold a third Sunday service, which shall be short, simple and earnest, with good singing and free seats. The *Advance*, of Chicago, pertinently asks, if there are good features for the third service why not also for the other two?

The *Advance* suggests that the reason why President Grant appointed Thanksgiving Day a week too soon, was his small acquaintance with ecclesiastical usages; or perhaps by his having consulted only with Bishop Simpson, who, not being of Puritan stock and training, was not well versed in New England customs. Perhaps Secretary Fish, a rigid Episcopalian, was at fault in the calendar, too.

The Boston Congregational Club have discussed the relation of the Young Mens' Christian Associations to the churches, and believe the former should act in subordination to the churches and not build elegant and expensive halls to foster church independence and a naughty pride.

A correspondent of the American *Churchman* thinks one reason why the Episcopal Church numbers but three thousand communicants in Kentucky, after being established forty-two years, while the Campbellites have acquired a membership of sixty thousand in half that time, is that their "services are long and tedious to the unlitiated."

The fine church in San Francisco, California, says the *Presbyterian*, formerly belonging to Starr King's (Unitarian) congregation, has passed into the hands of the African Episcopal Church.

Since the accession of Dr. McCosh to the Presidency of Princeton College, more than four hundred thousand dollars have been contributed to its funds.

The first Baptist Church in America, was built in Salem, Massachusetts. It was seventeen by thirty feet, and is still standing. The denomination now numbers forty thousand in that State.

It is said there are fifteen thousand Frenchmen in Philadelphia, and yet the Protestant congregation does not number fifteen score.

The Freewill Baptists have, as a product of their labors among the freedmen, twenty-five churches, three quarterly meetings, and one yearly meeting in the South.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill Episcopal Convocation expressed its hearty belief in the propriety and expediency of the Free Church System, from the fact that two-thirds of all the parishes within its boundaries, are worked under this system.

The Anniversary of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place last Sunday, at Cleveland, Ohio. Reports show that nineteen thousand dollars had been expended by the Society.

VERY sincere regret is expressed in Minnesota at the death of John Otherday, the Indian who proved himself so fast a friend to the whites in 1862. By timely warning and great personal exertions he saved the lives of sixty-two white persons from massacre. For this act he was cast out of his tribe and his own life was perilled, but the whites reciprocated the favor he had done them, protected his life, provided him with a home and made him comfortable.

THE OIL CONTROVERSY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Availing myself of the privilege accorded by you I propose to examine as briefly as possible the communication in your issue of the 1st instant, signed "Argus," in relation to the alleged "oil corner" in this city.

It must strike any impartial observer of this controversy, and is specially noticeable in the article by "Argus," that no more suspicious fact appears on the surface than the extraordinary ill temper and ill breeding characterizing the communication. Personal vituperation, bitter invective, railing accusations, against men of long established probity and honor, can hardly take the place of fact and reason, and justly lead every candid reader to suppose, what is true, that some personal motive exists for this exhibition of acrimony and malignity, and that a long series of unscrupulous gambling in oil, to the serious damage and threatened ruin of legitimate dealers, has been arrested, exposed, and will be punished by the force of public opinion, just so soon as the facts are rightly understood. It is very significant, in this connection, that all the newspapers recorded as condemning the "bulls," as they are called, with a single exception have, on better information, retracted what they at first asserted, and with commendable candor and courage in both cases.

It is alleged in the article referred to, that in order to prevent the delivery of crude oil in the city of Pittsburgh, the "infamous conspirators," for such is the Christian and gentlemanly language of this teacher of morals, have detained cars upon their sidings at their refineries. To say nothing of the absurdity of this charge, which implies power to control such a corporation as the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or culpable complicity on the part of the road, I am informed by men entirely trustworthy, that no foundation exists for such a charge. I have taken some pains to inquire of those likely to be informed, and feel perfectly authorized to say that no such detention of cars, with any such motive, or for any such purpose as charged, has occurred. The assertion is of a piece with the wanton and reckless assaults upon the character of men, whose well-earned reputation for honorable and upright dealings, is a part of the fair fame and credit of the city of Pittsburgh. That reputation has been secured by a participation in the most important branches of business carried on, in our midst, and under the inspection and scrutiny of friends and enemies, and by their combined testimony up to this hour, without spot or blemish. It will hardly be impeached by the libellous attacks of an anonymous writer, whose bitterness is suggestive of conscious guilt and to whom we can justly quote the admonitory saresasm, "Let the galled jade wince—our withers are unwrung."

A second allegation in the article referred to is so exceedingly personal and so pointed as barely to escape the just punishment of libel. Whatever may be the demerits of the gentleman designated as a "whited sepulchre full of dead men's bones," we prefer to deal generally with the specific instance of wrong doing alleged. It is a very natural answer to say that if this or any other "whited sepulchre," or unwhited sepulchre, chooses to buy crude oil at 16½ cents, and the natural and legitimate causes at work will certainly reduce the price to 16½ or 16¼, (such as a rise in the river, specified by this writer) he has the most unquestioned right, legal and moral, to do so, and cannot by any possibility wrong or injure any human being except the "whited sepulchre." If inevitable causes are operating to reduce the price of gold from 40 to 20, and I choose to pay gold from 40 to 20, and I have to pay it, I may be very silly, but I am certainly not very sinful. But it may be answered as in this case, my motive is to keep up the price by offering that which I am not sincerely willing or expecting to pay. Grant this, and still, if I am solvent and can be made to pay, and the cause for the reduction of price continue to operate, who can possibly be injured except myself, or who can be wronged out of a single cent, or have just cause of complaint against me? But suppose "Argus," who offers me crude oil at 16½ @ 16 cents, has not a barrel of oil in the world; suppose he has a dozen brokers running around the streets hour after hour for successive days engaged in making like false and fraudulent offers to sell what he does not own? Suppose he has not even a contract entitling or enabling him to deliver when called upon, what he offers for sale, but has actually borrowed some other person's contract, and is trading on it; suppose when the county records are examined, it should be discovered that nothing which he is supposed to own is answerable legally for his contracts, what kind of a "sepulchre" would a just man in that case conceive "Argus" to be, and to how much respect would his lesson on the moral law be entitled? Grant, even, that the contracts offered to the whited sepulchre, were good. Is a man compelled to accept contracts whether he wishes or not? Have not even whited sepulchres, the common right of dealing or declining to deal, though with an "Argus" whose eyes are so clear and bright to see the mote in a brother's eye, and so dim of vision as to the beam in his own? Suppose further, that the motive of this "whited sepulchre" was to deter such unscrupulous and irresponsible gamblers as we have described, from throwing any more fictitious and non-existent oil on the market, to break it down, and so keep the market subject solely of the natural causes affecting it, does "Argus" suppose that he can pursuade any rational and fair man that this is wrong or that any such man would be seriously apprehensive of the fate of Ananias and Sapphira? Would not he himself take an insurance on such a man's life very promptly, even if the days of miraculous interposition had not passed by? The suppositions here put are far exceeded by the reality. It is a notorious fact that some of the parties to these contracts have actually consulted counsel to know whether they could be compelled to fulfill them, expecting deliberately to repudiate them, in case they could not profitably be met. The most persistent and utterly unwarranted efforts to break down the market and so virtually to ruin men who had invested all they possessed in the business, and who had large stocks of oil on hand, have been made, and are now going on. It is well known, for example, that not long since an agreement was entered into by these men to throw contracts for 40,000 barrels of oil on the market, in lots of 5,000, in rapid succession, by many brokers, at a price below the ruling rates. I am well informed that one prominent house was literally besieged, last week, by these operators, and that their false and fraudulent offers and contracts were contemptuously spurned, or as contemptuously accepted, because alike valueless, in either case, to either party. For the same purpose, namely, artificially to break down the market, extravagantly false stories have filled the newspapers, and have been current in the community as to the largely increased production of oil. One operator in the interest of the "conspirators" championed by "Argus," and located in the oil regions, boasted on a day last week, that he "had been firing off telegrams, announcing large strikes, all day"—that is, in plain English, he had been sending to Pittsburgh falsehood after falsehood, for the express purpose of swindling the credulous and unsuspecting persons who should be foolish enough to believe him. To such an extent had this misrepresentation been carried that the Titusville *Herald*, in the interest of honest producers, was obliged quite recently to expose and denounce it as a fraud upon the trade and the public. It is well known, also, that benzine has been shipped in enormous quantities to the wells, from the city of Pittsburgh. I am told on some days, at the rate of a thousand barrels per day, to be used ostensibly in cleansing wells, but really to be pumped out and sent back to Pittsburgh as crude oil. Crude oil, truly—so inferior and comparatively worthless, as when refined, to leave the actual quantity, of the requisite specific gravity in the market, very little if any above the quantity at this time one year ago. What shall be said of the honesty of such devices as these, and is the "audacity" which can defend them "Mephistophelian" or satanic? If as a bona fide buyer or seller, an exporter or other dealer should come to Pittsburgh to contract for 15,000 barrels of oil, he would find none more ready to deal with him than the very man so denounced by your correspondent. Why should they not? It is their business. Their whole capital is invested in it. But if he came to employ a legion of adventurers and jobbers, by such devices as we have pointed out, to "bear" down and break down the just and legitimate market, at the expense of men whose all depends upon a legitimate and honest trade, can any course be more righteous or prompted by a more justifiable motive, than that pursued by the solid men of this trade, namely, to refuse business relations and decline all transactions with the sharpers whose only object is to enrich themselves at the expense of the men who have built up this magnificent trade, and have so largely aided in the material development and prosperity of this city.

The course left open to them was that which they adopted, to make arrangements for the exportation of their oil, without the intervention of irresponsible and untrustworthy factors either in Philadelphia or New York, or their facile tools in Pittsburgh. To this, as a safe and profitable course, they were invited by the notorious fact, quoted by a writer in the *Chronicle*, that notwithstanding the rapid fluctuations in the oil market here, the price reached in Antwerp 62 francs, in spite of a heavy decline in gold, and that this is the highest price reached in that market within the last three years. It is entirely idle in "Argus" or any other man to pretend, in the face of such a fact, that the prices in Pittsburgh has been artificially and unnaturally raised.

The fact is, that all this uproar arises from the determination on the part of refiners to reap the profits of their own labor and capital, and to wrest their ill-gotten gains out of the hands of gamblers and speculators, who have too long been permitted to make the oil trade a synonym for every species of fraud, falsehood and chicanery.

It were too much to hope that the "Argus" and its friends seriously propose to go before the grand jury of the county and have these matters judicially investigated. I am authorized to say that every facility will be furnished and all possible aid will be rendered by the gentleman so grossly libelled by his communication, and that in that case, once the names and character of these anonymous calumniators of men, "the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to stoop down and unloose," shall be made known, the power given to them by darkness and concealment will be gone and the poison which they distill rendered innoxious.

The writer of this article desires to say in conclusion, that he is in no way interested to the extent of a dollar, in the oil business, but has investigated and written solely in the interests of a valuable and legitimate trade, and in the interests of a city whose credit is precious to all her citizens. Of any personal feeling he is not conscious, and gladly leaves the final decision to the enlightened conscience of the community, sure only that he has not designed, and would not willingly wrong or wound "Argus" himself, however freely he "deals damnation round the land on all he counts his foes."

SENECA.

RUPTURE AND HERNIA.

The condition of persons afflicted with rupture is one that ought to receive immediate attention and care, for the reason that no one can tell when or how soon it may pass into an incurable or irremediable state.

Many persons are ruptured that for a long time are not aware of the fact, so that months and oftentimes years pass away without their seeking the necessary relief. So, on the other hand, many persons suppose themselves ruptured when they are not, and apply trusses of ill construction, which, in nine cases out of ten, do more harm than good.

No one need have any doubt about rupture, if they will do what they should to satisfy themselves upon the subject. DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medical Store and at his office, No. 167 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of mechanical surgery; and our readers cannot apply to an abler surgeon in that department in the United States. The Doctor has now been engaged in medicine in its various departments, for a period of nearly thirty-five years, and is supplied with every sort of Truss that may be needed for the relief or cure of ruptured persons. The Doctor has given the subject of Hernia, as well as chronic diseases of the various kinds, the most sedulous attention and study, and has succeeded in some of the most intricate and difficult cases known to the medical art. He says that scarcely a day passes without an application of a truss, and it is really a wonder that so many persons go unprovided when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

He has trusses that will suit any case and at prices far below the ordinary rates, and the patient has the additional advantage of having the Truss properly applied. A great many of the Trusses sold are an injury rather than a benefit, and we have frequently removed them where they were not needed at all and where their use was exceedingly hurtful. It ought to be borne in mind that there are tumors that are not ruptures, but resemble them so closely as to baffle any person but one well skilled in the anatomy of Hernia. These cases are curable, as well as other diseases by proper application and treatment, and those so afflicted should bear this in mind when seeking for relief.

DR. KEYSER'S personal attention every day at his Great Medical Store and office, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 8 and 7 until 9 at night.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year the temperature of three climates. Our Spring's and Autumns have a coolness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones; our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Mid winters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from nine to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail up on us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a preventive. Of these the system is predisposed to contract two. The chief and most an noying of these disorders is dyspepsia, more supposed to be known as indigestion. Since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years, it has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are peculiarly aggravated. The no less expenditure of force in animal food under the influence of Summer's heat is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from its lazy mood and invigorate without irritating. The HOSTETTER BITTERS is precisely the wonderful remedy for this purpose, and for the sake alone that the disorder is so common, the American people have made HOSTETTER'S BITTERS by all the varieties of dyspepsia, acute or chronic, have effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOWLER & WELLS, at Lafayette Hall, Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, day and evening, for a few days. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained. dc3

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Assets, Over $500,000.

All Policies issued by this Company are perpetually Non-Forfeiting after the payment of one Annual Premium.

Dividends annually declared and applied on third annual premium, either on the permanent insurance of the policy, or in reduction of premiums.

HENRY KIRKPATRICK,

General Agent,

167 1-2 Wood Street, (2d floor.)

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N. B.—Circulars con aining full particulars on addressing the Principals,

SMITH & COWLEY,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government

SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is constantly swelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for it a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is held by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many low priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of the investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the result of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, forming the final link in the extraordinary feat of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 180 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its Six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bond, or as first-class mortgages on New York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

The Lowest Prices

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

New Dalaines in Beautiful Styles.
Black and Colored Poplins.
All-wool Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored French Merinos.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
Irish Country Blankets.
Barred Country Flannels.
White Country Flannels.
Heavy Coverlids.
Ladies' and Misses Long and Square Shawls.
Breakfast Shawls, Sontags.
Small Plaid Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses Furs.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth & Kid Gloves.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

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BATES & BELL

OFFER AS

SPECIALTIES

MERINOES,

For 75c., Worth $1.00,

WATERPROOFS,

$1.00, Worth $1,25.

MERINOES,

87 Cents, Worth $1.12.

BLACK ALPACAS,

37 1-2 Cents, Worth 50 Cents.

MERINOES,

$1.00, Worth $1.25.

BLACK ALPACAS,

50 Cents, Worth 62 Cents.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,

62 Cents, Worth 85 Cents.

SHAWLS,

$7.50, Worth $9.00.

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CARPETS.

REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

Hearth Rugs, &c,

Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S,

23 Fifth Avenue.

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CANDIES!! CANDIES!!

Over 100 Kinds.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

At prices to compare with any, at

112 *FEDERAL STREET,*

ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEORGE BEAVEN.

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CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 98 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1869.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats for 25c.
4 Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs for 25c.
3 Ladies' Hem'd Lawn Handkerch'fs for 25c.
Ladies' Lace Edge Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c.
Ladies' Woolen Sontags 37 1-2c.
Ladies' Full Size Square Shawls, $2 25.
A Pair of Good Size Grey Blankets for $2 50.
A Pair of Good Size White Blankets for $3,00
Good Black Waterproof Cloth, 87 1-2c. per Yard.
Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth, 81 per yard
Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel 25c. per yard.
All-wool Scarlet Flannel, 18 3-4c per yard
Good Styles Dark Delaines, 12 1-2c per yard
Striped Poplins, an extra bargain, at 18 3-4c. per

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NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
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CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
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DIRECTORS.
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This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
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GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869.

The advance in gold from 122¼@122¾ imparted a firmer feeling to the bond market, and old bonds advanced fully ½ per cent, and the new issue of 1865 ¼ per cent. 1-40s advanced about one per cent. under large investment demand. The bearish feeling in bonds has given away to greater bouyancy partly in the hope that the new bonds would advance prior to the payment of the half yearly interest and be in demand for shipment to Europe. Judging, however, from the likely prevailing tight money market at the beginning of the new year, holders and bankers are ready to part with their securities whenever the market advances slightly. In gold, opinions are very much divided, a large number of speculators are still believeing that gold is the cheapest article in the market which can not be denied, but that it should advance to conform to the prices of merchandise is entirely illogical, just as incorrect is the idea that the present stock of gold is entirely too small in comparison to our paper money. In the first place the country is not yet prepared for resumption, nor is it in any way desirable that we come to that point immediately, for certainly it would materially add to the prosperity of the country if the gold premium would be but a trifle above par to be 25 per cent. If the Administration is desiring to return to specie payments at the earliest practical moment, it can not do anything to further the general decline of premium. The large amount of gold on the market at present, with ten millions more comming from the National Treasury in exchange for bonds during December, and 32 millions more in January, and the same early next year, should certainly fetch down the premium to about 15 per cent, if not less for the early days of January, until an estimate can be made of the spring business. That rapid fluctuations may take place during the present month can hardly be denied, since a very large number of holders of gold at high prices are improving every opportunity to advance quotations.

One fact, however, should not be lost sight of, namely, that the gold now held is far more evenly distributed over the country than ever before, and that there is now ten owners where there was but one in September last. Also, that the interest of November is largely held yet by the bondholders.

Parties in Congress may try to create a temporary flurry for the sake of profiting out of a momentary excitement, but the Administration and Congress both are pledged to do all within their power to bring us back to a sound currency.

Stocks are strong on a large business. The short interest is increased daily by parties who calculate on lower gold and great pressure for money at the end of the year. Northwestern, Lake Shore, Ohio and Erie are the most active, but sacrifices by its cliques, who try their very best to save themselves from heavy loss in case a sudden panic should cease the holders of high priced watered railroad shares.

Money comparatively easy under a light demand and more liberal supply. Business rather dull for the season.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 122¾; Silver, 120; Eighty-one's, 116; Five Twenties, 1862, 113½; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 111; do 1865, new, 110¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113½; Ten Forties, 107¾; Adams Express Company, 56; Merchants Union Express Company, 95½; American Express Company, 53½; Western Union Telegraph, 35; Reading, 98¾; New York Central, 88½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89; Erie, 27.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	Small.
London, per £	486.00	86.15
Paris, per franc	23	24½
Berlin	92¾	93¼
Frankfort, florins	53	54

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 122¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 116; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111¾; Ten-Forties, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113½; do.' do. 1867, 113¾; do. do. 1868, 113¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cv. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 86.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 3, 1869.

Money steady; 7 per cent. on call loans with exceptions at 6 to Government dealers. Sterling quiet, 8¾@8¾. Gold, without decided change, opening at 122¼, advancing to 122½, declining to 122¼, and closing at 122¼. Carrying rates, 6@7 gold and currency. Clearances $23,000,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 122 5-100@122 20-000.

Governments firmer, with an active inquiry from German bankers and prices advanced ⅛@¼. Coupons: 81, 15@16⅛; 62, 13¼@13¾; 64, 10¾@10⅞; 65, 11¾@11¾; new, 13⅜@13½; 67, 13⅝@13⅞; 68, 13½@13⅝. 10-40s 7½@7⅝: Pacific 7⅜@7⅝.

State securities weak on Tennessees; North Carolinas steady and others dull; Missouris 90, old Tennessees 53, new 45, old North Carolinas 43¼, new 32¾.

Stock market higher on the entire list, with Pacific Mail, Reading, New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern and Rock Island as the active and leading stock; closing prices were nearly up to the highest point of the day.

Five thirty Prices.—Canton, 49¾; Cumberland, 25½; Western Union, 35¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Mariposa, 7¾; Pref., 15¾; Adams Express, 56; Wells & Fargo, 19; American, 36¼; United States, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 51¼; New York Central Consolidated, 88¾; Erie, 26¾; Preferred, 45; Harlem, 131½; Hudson Scrip, 80¼; Reading, 99; Michigan Central, 120¾; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 133¼; Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern, 74½; Preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 107¼; St. Paul, 69; preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 86¾; Terre Haute, 126; preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 146; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Burlington and Quincy, 151; C. C. & C., 74.

Mining shares dull; Boston prices—Calumet, 50; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 20.

Sub-Treasury balance, $87,527,051.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 3, 1869.

The general markets continue quiet and devoid of anything really new or important. We can report a fair local demand for most of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no important changes. The arrivals of flour, grain and produce generally, seem to be falling off somewhat, though stocks of almost everything are large and fully up to the demand.

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged—sales at $2@3 per bbl. The arrivals appear to be falling off somewhat.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@8.

BUTTER—We can report sales of fair to strictly prime roll at 30@35.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@14 cts.

BEANS—$2.60@3.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½.

CHESTNUTS—$4.50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand but tending downward—may be quoted in a jobbing way at 30@35.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand better; we now quote at $7@8.50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in demand and firmer with sales at 7½@8¼, as to quality. Peaches in good supply and very dull; quarters may be quoted at 9, and halves at 10½@11.

EGGS—Demand light at quotations, 35@38, and the arrivals continue meagre.

FLOUR—We can report a fair local demand for flour, and the market is rather steadier—the impression begins to prevail that the bottom has been touched. We continue to quote at $5.50@6 per bbl.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand for wheat, and the mills continue to pay $1.15@1.18 for good to prime Red. Oats in limited supply and rather firmer though unchanged, 47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Rye is dull and neglected, though nominally unchanged, 95@1.00. Sale the other day of 2,200 bushels at $1.00. Barley continues dull with pretty heavy arrivals from other points, including Canada; we continue to quote at 81½@$1.10 for Spring, and $1.15@1.20 for Fall. New Corn is selling on track and wharf at 68@70, and in store at 75. Old Corn little or none in market.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales at $18@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2.50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1.45@1.48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—In good supply and dull but unchanged; dressed Chickens, 11@12 cts, and Turkeys, 14@16.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; Prime Lake Shores quoted at 50@55, by the car load.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Shoulders, at 17@17½; and Sugar Cured Hams, at 23@23½c. Lard is quoted at 18½@18¾ in tierces, and 19¾@20 cts in pails.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in fair demand with sales at $2,25@2,30. Cloverseed is quoted at $7.00@7.50. No demand for Timothy Seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at $1.03@$1,05; Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 3, 1869.

The market although quiet is considerably stronger, and seems to be recovering somewhat from the effects of the panic which prevailed some two or three days since, and, compared with yesterday prices for bothcrude and refined are a shade higher. As is always the case when the market gives evidence, no matter how slight, of an upward movement, there were more buyers than sellers, and this being the case, the sales were light. Antwerp has still further advanced being quoted at 60¼, against 59¾, yesterday.

We were shown this afternoon a statement of the amount of oil that would probably reach here on the present rise, which made it in round numbers, four up 84,000 bbls. How far this is wide of the mark we shall know in the course of a few days.

CRUDE.

Sales 2,000 bbls seller December (49 to 46) at 15¾; 1,000 do at 15¾; 1,000 seller January to July at 14; and 1,000, Parkers Landing oil, at 15. Seller this month, compared with yesterday, is a quarter higher.

REFINED.

Sale 500 December, last half, at 32½; 500 January at 32¾, and 500 each January to March at 32¾. Spot oil is nearly a cent better than it was yesterday, being quoted at 31¾@31¾, and last half this month is an ⅛ to ¼ better.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Union Oil Works 400, on account Mawhinney Bro; Union Oil Works 320, on account J Munhall; Brilliant Oil Works 180, on account Owston & Sowers; Brilliant Oil Works 1,221, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Peerless Oil Works 160, on account Mawhinney Bro, W. McCutcheon 169, on account Jas. McCutcheon; A. B. Mills 150, on account W. Barker; Wagner Oil Works 400, on account G. S. Thomas; Owston & Sowers 160, on account Owston & S; Brilliant Oil Work 240, on account Parker, T. & Co; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Phil'a. & Boston Petroleum Co; Fisher Bro. 340, on account E. H. Forgit; W. J. Twedle 50, on account G. S. Thomas; Eureka Oil Works 50, on account T Chess; W. Wilson & Co. 50, on account T, Chess. Total shipments..... 4,651.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 214 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 283 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

A. D. Miller 153 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total..... 649 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 100 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

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In bar iron and nails there are no features worthy of notice. With the resumption of navigation, however, it is safe to infer that this branch of business will improve.

ANTHRACITE.

10 tons	No. 1 Foundry	$43.00	cash
10 "	No. 1 Foundry	43.50	5 mos
10 "	No. 1 do	41.00	cash
10 "	No. 1 do	42.00	4 mos
50 "	No. 1 do	42.00	4 mos
20 "	No. 2 do	40.00	4 mos
50 "	White	34.50	4 mos
30 "	No. 1 Foundry	43.00	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 do	44.00	4 mos
50 "	Mottled Gray Forge.	37.00	cash
200 "	Common Clear Neutral	36.50	6 mos
150 "	Medium Forge	37.25	5 mos
150 "	No. 3 Neut. Forge	39.00	4 mos
110 "	No. 3 do do	39.00	4 mos
160 "	No. 3 do do	39.00	4 mos

COKE.

100 "	Red Bank	$38.00	6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

190 tons	Com'n Gray Forge	$36.50	4 mos
71 tons	White and Mottled	36.00	6 mos
150 "	Good Gray Forge	37.50	4 mos
200 "	do do do	37.50	4 mos
120 "	Good Gray at Furnace	55.00	4 mos
50 "	Good Gray from Yard	37.50	4 mos
100 "	Com'n Close Forge to arrive	36.50	6 mos
10 "	No. 1 Foundry	45.00	4 mos
350 "	Inferior for Rails at Furnace	31.50	30 ds
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CHARCOAL.

50 "	No. 2 Hanging Rock Foundry	$48.00	4 mos
75 "	Juniata Forge	45.00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 "	Juniata	$95.00	4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 2,900 bales at 29@29¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 14,721 bbls; market heavy and prices are 50@$1.00 lower; sales 9,090 bbls at $4,70@5 for superfine State and western; $5,50@6.25, extra State; $5,95@6,25, extra western; $6,20@6,50, white wheat extra; $5.50@6.25, R. H. O.; $6@6.50, extra St. Louis; $6.50@8, good choice do. Rye Flour quiet and scarcely so firm; sales 200 bbls at $4.75@5.90. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky is somewhat irregular; 550 bbls western sold at $1.03@1.05 free; chiefly at $1.04. Wheat, receipts 73,626 bush, quiet and firm for spring and dull for winter, sales of 87,000 bush at $1.80@1.21 for No. 3 spring; $1.29@1.31 for No. 2 do; $1.33@1.36 for No. 1 do; $1.35@1.37 winter red and amber western; $1.35@1.60 for white state. Rye heavy, sales of 4.00 bush state at $1.10 delivered. Barley unchanged, decided change, sales of 15,500 bushels at $1.05 for two rowed state; $1.12 for Canada east; $1.12@1.17 for four rowed state. Barley malt dull. Corn, receipts of 2900 bushels, heavy and a shade lower, with sales of 39,000 bus at $1.07@1.09 for unsound mixed western, and $1.10@1.12½ for sound do. Receipts of 1,606 bus. Oats without decided change; sales 87,000 bus at 71½@72c for western, and 65½@66c for State. Rice dull; sales 40 tierces Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11@11½c; 100 boxes Havana on private terms. Molasses dull. Hops in demand. Petroleum quiet, large of crude, 32¼@32½c for refined. Linseed oil dull. Pork quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $32.25@32.75 for new mess, $33@33.25 for old do, $23.75@24 for prime; $27.00@30.50 for prime mess; also 2,000 bbls new mess, seller January and February, $32@32.50. Beef quiet; sales of 330 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales of 70 tierces at $26@28 for prime mess, and $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams steady, 200 bbls at 16@21c for old, and 30@31c for new. Cut meats dull; 25 pkgs at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 17c for hams; middles quiet and unchanged. Lard is quiet and drooping; 300 tcs at 18¾@19¼c for steam, and 19½@20c for kettle rendered; also, 200 tcs steam seller February at 19¼c. Butter quiet at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool unchanged; shipments 2,000 bush wheat per steamer at 5d.

Latest.—Flour closed quiet and a shade easier for low grades. Wheat steady with a moderate export, speculative and milling demand at $1.29@1.31@ for No. 2 spring; $1.36@for No. 1 do, and $1.56@1.57 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull at $1@1.05 for western. Corn heavy and dull at $1.10@1.20 for sound mixed western. Mess Pork firm at $32.50 for new mess, $33 for old, and $32.25@32.50 for future delivery. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats steady with a moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm at 19¼c for prime steam, and 19¼@19¾c for future delivery. Eggs quiet with no decided change.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Flour dull and easy at $3,75@5.50 for spring extras. Wheat less active and ¼@¾c lower, with sales No. 1 at 93c and No. 2 at 90¾c closing at 90¼@90¾c this afternoon the market irregular at 91c, seller Dec., for Corn dull and easy at 62¾c lower, with sales No. 2 at 78¼@78½, closing dull at 78¾@79; rejected 79½@80½c this afternoon market dull at 76½@79c cash, and seller December, for No. 2 Oats dull and steady; sales No. 2 at 41¾@42c, and rejected at 39½@39c, closing at 41¾c for No. 2. Rye at 85c No. 2, firmer and ½c higher; sales No. 2 at 70¾@71¾c and rejected 71c, closing at 70¾c for No. 2. Barley inactive and nominally lower at 88c for No. 2. Highwines firm and steady at 96@97c, closing at 96c. Sugar 13¾@13½c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions firmer. Mess pork at $30.80 cash, $31@32.50 seller for February, closing at $30.80 cash, and $31.85 seller February. Lard firmer and ⅛c higher, with sales at 18@18¼c cash, 18¼c seller January, and the seller February. Green meats less active and steady; short rib middles at 14¼c shoulders, twenty days in salt, at 11½c and rough sides dn. 14½c. Green Hams 15c. Sweet Pickled Hams firm and steady at 16@18½c. Dressed Hogs active $12.20@13.00, closing firm at $12.50 for 200 lbs and large. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 6,000 bbls flour, 70,000 bush wheat, 75,140 bush corn, 20,129 bush oats, 2,487 bush rye, 17,214 bush barley and 12,858 head hogs. Shipments—3,269 bbls flour, 1,261 bush wheat, 3,134 bush corn, 6,013 bush oats, 5,850 bush barley and 5,000 head hogs.

Live Hogs firm and active and 15@20c higher, at $9.12½@9.35 for common, $9,75@9.90 for fair to medium, $10@10.50 for good to choice and $10.50@11.00 for extra fancy.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Flour unchanged and steady; family at $5.25@5.50. Wheat held higher, red seller at $1.10@1.15. Corn, oats and rye unchanged but quiet. Cotton ⅛c lower, middling at 28¾c. Tobacco unchanged but firm. Whiskey quiet at 98c@$1.10. Mess pork dull at $31.50, no sales in bulk. Meats nominally unchanged. Shoulders at 12¾; sides at 16c@16½c for clear rib and clear. Bacon nominally unchanged. Shoulders 15½c and sides 18c@18½c. Sugar cured hams 21@22c. Lard in better demand, and 700 tierces sold at 17¾c@18¼c for prime steam; kettle. Hogs active, closing higher and all sales made at $10 to $10,60 for live, and $12.60 to $12.85 for dressed; receipts 5,900. But ter unchanged; fresh 30c@35c. Eggs dull at 35c@38c. Cheese dull at 17½@19c. Linseed oil dull at 88c. Coal oil dull at $1,48@1,51. Petroleum dull at 32@34c for refined. Sugar dull; New Orleans at 13@14½c. Coffee steady at 18@24c. Clover seed firm at 15c per pound. Timothy seed firm at $3,75@4.00. Gold 122 buying. Exchange steady, ½ discount buying.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Tobacco, heavy but unchanged. Cotton, unchanged at 23@23½c. Whisky, dull at $1,00. Groceries, quiet and unchanged. Cattle, a moderate demand and unchanged. Hogs, active and excited; W. Barker Wagner sales 400, for account G. S. Thomas; Owston & Sowers 160, on account Owston & S; Brilliant Oil Work 240, on account Parker, T. & Co; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Phil'a. & Boston Petroleum Co; Fisher Bro. 340, on account E. H. Forgit; W. J. Twedle 50, on account G. S. Thomas; Eureka Oil Works 50, on account T Chess; W. Wilson & Co. 50, on account T, Chess. Total shipments..... 4,651.

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BLOOMS.

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1 car cooperage, M P Adams Bro; 5 sks buckwheat flour, E Heazleton; 5 bbls oil, W H Craig; 10 sks pearls, Dahridge & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 3.—3 hhds sugar, 26 bbls molasses, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 2 cars staves, M P Adams Bro; 50 bbls highwines, W Miller; 2 cars lumber, J Orieh; 4 bdls pelts, J Hasley; 1 bx cigars, T J Blackmore; 18 bdls brooms, S Sweet & Co; 1 bbl turkeys, Bay & Co; 300 bdls broom handles, H R MacClellan; 3 kegs apple butter, Bigger & Lewis; 15 bgs rye, 56 do potatoes, McAnor & Harper; 2 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, W W Rankin; 25 bgs oats, W H Hagan; 56 do corn, 7 do potatoes, Campbell & Connon; 60 do barley, Sam Hood. 10 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 2 do do cider, Geo Neal; 20 bgs potatoes, M Robb; 123 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 12 pkgs tobacco, J Hays; 25 do do, R & W Jenkins; 5 do do, Lindsay & McCune; 10, do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gissl; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 4 bbls dry peaches, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 1 do do A O Frazee; 10 bxs cans, W McCully; 2 hhds tobacco, A Schmuit; 4 bbls oranges, Kramer & Bohn; 10 bbls whisky, Milligan & H; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD December 3.—55 bbls oil, John Spear; 1 car shingles, S & W H Martin; 5 do ors Shoenberger & B; 1 do do, Bagley Reed Iron Co; 2 do do, Rees, G & D; 2 do do, Bryan & C; 4 do barley, J M Carson & Co; 2 do lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 100 cakes copper, Park & Co; 20 tcs grease, Dilworth H & Co; 11 bxs tobacco, C C Bear; 15 bbls s butter, C A Boucher; 78 do flour, J Gregg; 30 sks rye, J W Fairley; 15 crocks s butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car lumber, J Sutherland; 15 pkgs sundries, Woodworth & D; 10 bbls flour, 5 sks f seed, P Duff & Son; 200 sks rye, Rose & Ewing; 3 bbls cider, Day & Co; 1 car oats, Graham & M; 6 kgs p barley, F Boos; 15 do do, Rinehart & S; 12 do do, Haworth & D; 332 sks o corn, McClane & A.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 3.—58 bbls flour, 40 sks do, 118 bgs feed, S C McMasters; 3 cars lumber, S M Cummings; 20 bbls whisky, R & A Carson; 32 hides, Jas Callery; 16 sks potatoes, J Cashlaugh; 7 sks buckwheat flour, S Dorr; 276 sks do, S M Kerr; 3 bbls tallow, J Eaton; 2 dressed hogs, Jas O'Hanlin; 160 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 159 hides, Stuckrath & Hare; 1 car coopergh, Ralya & Robertson; 3 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 80 bbls peas, Beckfald & Neiman; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car lime, Simon Drum; 1 car lumber, Crounce & Gearing; 3 cases tobacco, W H Park; 448 sks corn, M Steel & Son; 1 car shingles, A C Taggart; 1 car lumber, Walters & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 3.—709 bbls flour, Mortheimer, K & Co; 69 do oil, A Kirr; 295 sks potatoes, J Patterson & Son; 4 bbls onions, Knox & Orr; 88 bush potatoes, J Campbell; 83 do do, J Seibert; 3 bbls onions, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 cars metal, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Ross, Graff & Dalzell do do, J Moorhead; 1 do grain, Meanor & H; 168 skas oats, H H Bryan; 82 cars coal, Kier Foster & K; 57 do do, Armstong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken in connection with each other. The Pulmonic Syrup is to mix well with the appetite and digestive apparatus of the food digested and makes good blood, the pectoral properties of which are carried to the lungs, and the liver and stomach are relieved in this well. One is necessary to the consumption.

To those afflicted with Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, can be consulted professionally at his office, No. 15 North 6th street, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. Schenck's medicines are entirely free from mercury, or any other mineral principle, and are purely vegetable, containing nothing to destroy the patient while they cleanse the system of disease. For further information in regard to his medicines, Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has published a book containing a treatise on the nature and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, which may be had of druggists generally, or will be sent by mail for 25 cents. Persons afflicted with these diseases should not fail to procure this book before consulting a physician elsewhere, as it will enable them to judge understandingly whether Dr. Schenck is the one they should consult. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sold by druggists everywhere. Price of Pulmonic Syrup, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Seaweed Tonic $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. myl9:26f-eod

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, the symptoms of which are numerous, ranging from self-abuse, producing the following sad results: Nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal weakness, impotency, and the destruction of the sexual organs. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing diseases, requiring skill and experience, should not fail to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has given Dr. Whittier a reputation for skill second to none in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Private, Blood and Skin Diseases. His Medicines are prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms also laboratory and apartments for those requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the patient, nurse and physician in one place. Dr. Whittier has been regularly graduated, and an over the counter practitioner. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. Pamphlet sent to any address for two stamps. aug2

☞ CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.—Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. DR. STARR & DR. DE LA MATER, at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 934 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and at the branch office in charge of Professor E. C. DALTON, 146 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give relief to pain. They are endorsed by the best surgeons of the age. No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should be used. For particulars call or address as above. no6:26 TTh&S

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A boon to Thousands of Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box 4,586. Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. dF

☞ JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant. None Cure as Quick. RUSHTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York. oc30

☞ BATH HOUSES IS AT DYE.

This splendid Bath House is the best in the world: has only nine and perfect iron; harmless, reliable, unfailing; no objectionable ingredients; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and restores the hair and beard; beautiful black or brown; sold by all Druggists and Perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. my21:y362

☞ THE HEALING POOL.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN who have fallen into vicious habits, and now indicate a higher life, and a better MANHOOD, with certain means of relief for the afflicted. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penna. se23m-d&F

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED.

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh26

RIVER NEWS.

The Upper Rivers.

(By the U. S. & P. Telegraph.)

GREENSBORO, December 3.—River falling slowly, with five feet and three inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer twenty-four at 4 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, December 3.—River falling, with seven eight feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer thirty-six at 4 P. M. C.

OIL CITY, December 3.—River falling, with six feet and six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer forty two. F.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 13 feet 6 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather has turned quite cold, the mercury at 4 P. M. being down to 27.

All the coal packets, with one of two exceptions, have gone or will go out on the present water, and it is estimated that fully 5,500,000 bushels, will be sent forward.

Business continues brisk at the landing, and all the boats appear to be getting about as much freight as they can handle.

The Maggie Hays left for St. Louis early yesterday forenoon with an excellent trip

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Mayor Brush had sixteen cases before him yesterday morning.

Books at Half Price.—Very rare and valuable works by the most gifted of ancient and modern authors, at very cheap prices, at Col. J. D. Egan's, No. 41 Sixth avenue.

Alderman Taylor yesterday committed Charles Rowen, the young man charged with stealing a pair of pants from Cohen's store, Penn street, Thursday afternoon.

Franzell, the chap engaged in the three larcenies a few days ago, was yesterday committed to jail by Mayor Brush for trial—two informations having been made against him.

Taken Care of.—The wanderer, Wm. Murphy, picked up in the street in an almost nude condition by the police, was yesterday morning turned over to his friends. He is still deranged.

Bedclothing Taken.—C. C. Smith alleges Isavid Gibb carried from his bedroom a coverlet valued at ten dollars. The larceny is alleged to have been committed at the Allegheny House.

Yesterday Morning about six o'clock a lamp was overturned in Pratt's turning shop, Lacock street, Allegheny. A slight fire was the result, which was, however, extinguished with the aid of the engines before much damage had resulted.

Persons desiring to purchase a fine span of stylish matched horses, a two horse family carriage, a shifting tep buggy, with double and single harness, robes, &c., are referred to those of the late Mr. A. A. Carrier, advertised in our "For Sale" column.

Abused a Boy.—George Stenger made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging William Feld and John Wenzel with assault and battery. He alleges that Wenzel held his (Stenger's) son while Feld struck him in the face with his fist. A warrant was issued.

Alleged Larceny.—John Puff was arrested and committed to jail for trial yesterday on a charge of larceny, John Timmony alleges he stole from him a revolver and several articles of clothing, valued at $12. The revolver was found at a pawnbroker's office, and Puff identified as the man who left it.

The Keystone Pottery continues to gain in favor for the beauty, finish, durability and cheapness of the ironstone ware bearing that brand. Messrs. Kier & Co. have their warehouse, No. 363 Liberty street, stocked with these article, to which they invite the attention of all whether purchasers or not. They justly claim the goods to be equal to any in the market.

Delinquent Husband.—Mrs. H. Bradley made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, against her husband, Richard Bradley, from which it appears that Richard is delinquent in the discharge of his duties. She alleges that he is a drunkard and neglects or refuses to provide for the support of his family, and further, that he barters the household goods for whisky. Richard was held to bail for his appearance at court.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of H. Snively, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, December 3d, 1869:

David T. Lyne to H. L. McNish, Dec 4, 1869; tract of land in Kirkpack township, one hundred 2 acres and 84 perches.....$19 750
A. J. Woollayer to G. A. Hemberight, Nov. 24, 1869; lot on Tyrone street, 3d ward, Pittsburgh, 25 by 100 feet.....$300
Anna H. Irwin to Robert and Wm. Huey, sept. 4, 1869; lot on 45th street, 17th ward, Pittsburgh, 11 by 100 feet.....$50
Andrew Wolf et al, to H. Harrison, March 24, 1869; lots in Union township, on Shaler street, 160 by 220 feet.....$1,200
John S. Dale to H. Irvy Campbell, Dec. 3d, 1863; all interest in the estate of Agnes Knox, dec'd.....$2,000
John Edgard D. R. Speer, Oct. 7, 1869; 2 lots in Ludlam township.....$1
Joseph Mayo to Chas. McVay, Oct. 13, 1869; 2 lots in the Borough of Temperanceville, on Washington street, 25 by 97 feet each.....$3,611

A Pleasant Occasion.

Before the conclusion of the Fair and Festival at Excelsior Hall last evening, a most agreeable incident transpired. Quite unexpectedly to the much loved Rector of Christ's Church, Rev. B. F. Brooke, the large assemblange of parishioners and friends present in the Hall were called to order by H. Darlington, Esq., who in a few eloquent and impressive words addressed the Reverend gentleman in behalf of his parishioners and friends presented him with an elegant Dressing Gown a pair of embroidered velvet Slippers and a beautiful Smoking Cap braided with silk and gold. The good Rector accepted the beautiful token of affection in a few words of grateful acknowledgment. The occasion was a most touching and gratifying one to all who participated.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh from the 20th to the 27th of November, as reported by Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health:

The whole number of deaths were 58; of this number 16 were males and 12 females, white 26 and colored 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year 8; from 1 to 2, 2; 1 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 2; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1.

The causes of death were as follows: Unknown 2, drowned 1, apoplexy 1 paralysis 1, cirohosis 1, croup 1, hemorrhage 1, trachitis 1, diphtheria 1, puerperal fever 1, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 2, disease of heart 1, pneumonia 1, bronchitis 1, hooping cough 1, meningitis 2, diarrohea 1, tuberculosis 4, still born 3.

The Butchers in Council—They Will not Bid Against Each Other for the Market Stalls.

The Butchers of the Pittsburgh Market held a meeting yesterday at the Allegheny House in the Diamond, to take some action regarding the proposed sale, by the City Councils, of the choices of leases, and advance in rents of the stalls they now occupy. The meeting was largely attended and the proceedings were orderly and dignified. The proposition was first submitted that the Butchers establish a new market place and act independently of the city. This was discussed and voted down as impracticable just at the present time. A paper was next introduced, pledging all in attendance to resist the passage of the ordinance by Councils, by all fair and honorable means; and, in the event of their failure and the consummation of the leasing to remain silent and not bid against each other, thus running to bid possible any competition, rendering impossible the sale. The meeting ignoring to assemble again at the call of the chairman, then adjourned

Business Committees Appointed.

At a meeting of the business men of the city, a Committee was appointed to report to a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, so soon as they shall be able to present such facts as will show the feasibility of such a water communication between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the best means of securing so important a transportation facility. The Committee is as follows:

Hon. Thomas M. Howe, R. F. Jones, Esq., Henry Floyd, Esq., Hon. J. K. Moorhead, James I. Bennett, Esq., Wm. K. Nimick, Esq., and William H. Brown, Esq.

At the same meeting the following preamble and resolutions were also submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is stated that, at a comparatively small expense, a railroad communication can be had from Pittsburgh, with the South Atlantic and Gulf States by the Connellsville Railroad to Uniontown, a distance of twenty miles; thence to Fairmount, forty-three miles; thence to Grafton, twenty-three miles; thence to the valley of Tygart, nearly ninety miles, to Staunton, Virginia—thus opening up a great market, by direct railroad routes, for the products of Pittsburgh; therefore,

Resolved, That if the construction of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad route will thus place Pittsburgh in direct communication with the South Atlantic and Gulf States, it is of the greatest importance that such action should be taken by the business men of Pittsburgh as will result at the earliest possible day in the construction of such a line of railroad.

Resolved That in order that the facts as to the feasibility of a line of road over the route named be arrived at, a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as will bring before the citizens of Pittsburgh all the information requisite to demonstrate the practicability of constructing such a railroad route.

The committee was appointed as follows:

General George W. Cass, Joseph Walton, Esq., John A. Caughey, Esq., John Harper, Esq., Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Wm. S. Bissell, Esq., George H. Anderson, Esq.

A MURDERER'S SECOND CONFESSION.

Another Silly Rambling and Incoherent Confession From Hockenburry, the Murderer of His Cousin Nancy McCandless—No New Developments, But Fresh Evidence to Sustain the Justice of His Sentence to Death.

Zachary Taylor Hockenberry, a condemned murderer in the Butler county jail, who is to expiate with his life, on Tuesday next, a dark and terrible crime—the killing in cold blood of his cousin, Miss Nancy Ann McCandless, because she would not listen to his tale of love, or entertain from him a proposal of marriage, has made the subjoined supplement to his original confession, published several weeks ago. The document was brought to this city by a horse-thief, on his way to the penitentiary, in the custody of Sheriff Thompson, of Butler. Through some legal technicality the custodian was sent to jail preparatory to his removal to the penitentiary, and on his person being searched by Warden Scandreth, the confession was upturned. We print it just as it was written by Hockenberry, not correcting errors in orthography or grammar. The manuscript is in fair writing, and may be easily read. We may add here, by way of explanation, that the horse-thief, named George W. Tildon, had been confined in the same cell with Hockenberry, and this written confession was given to him as a memento whereby he might remember the doomed prisoner after he is executed, and it was not placed in his hands for publication. Hockenberry is under religious instructions, and has made up his mind to meet his awful fate like a man and a Christian. Here is the supplementary confession of the murderer, signed by "this hand and pen":

BUTLER, BUTLER Co., PA., }
Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869. }

On the 31st of last March, I was twenty one years old. My father and mother are dead. My mother died when I was quite young, and my father has been dead for over eight years. When I was thirteen years old I went to live with George McCandless, who is married to a half-sister of my mother. I lived with him about five years, and afterward sent to work for Daniel Graham, and worked for him about two years and a half. Some time ago I wrote down on paper the chief circumstances of my life, and the result they brought about, and it was printed in the papers. There are a few other circumstances which I shall now speak of about, for I wish all to know, and I shall speak about them shortly, but be fore I speak about them I will state when I went to work for Mr. Graham Mr. McCandless had two daughters at home, the oldest being Nancy Ann. Some time before I left McCandless's I got a thought that I would take some chance and disfigure her, and disfigure her face in some way. That thought and wish has caused a great deal of trouble in different ways, of which I am sorry for. What put the thought in my head I cannot positively say, but as I think about the part, it is my belief I was before I left McCandless' some time I read in a work called the history of the world about a woman or girl who some persons for some design disfigured her face. When I got this that I had no wish for to marry Annie McCandless, nor there were no persons paying any attention to her. The motive is indistinct and confused in my mind, but it is my belief that if she was disfigured she would not get married at any time. From the time I got the thought it was in my mind nearly all the time. It at last become my intention that I would never see her married to another person, and think I told her so, or at least she understood so, but I never asked her to marry me, nor made any proposals to her, anything more than she one time said she never would marry any one. If I could only have been sertin of that it would have saved a great deal of trouble, as it was a wish to disfigure her. It caused a great deal of trouble by the circumstances which it caused. Those circumstances I some time ago carefully wrote down on paper, and was printed, which I need not speak about now in pelicular.

BURGLARY ATTEMPTED.

About the first of November, 1865, I went from McCandless and said I would try and get some place and learn a trade. When I left I went to Butler about the middle of the night; I tried for to get in Mr. Duffy's store; I went to the front door and tried for to get out a pannel, but did not succeed, I then went to a door that went in the seller, it was not very strong and got it open and went to a pair of stairs and went up to a door which went in the storeroom; the door was fastened with a bolt. I had nothing with me but a pocket knife, a candle and some maches. I lit the candle and with the knife cut by the bolt and burnt it some with the candle till it come open, I then went in the store room. I was not in very long till some one came to the front door and that unlocked the door, I then thot some one knew there was some one in the store, I then went out the way I come in; went out on the main street; when I got on the street, the person on the door told me to stop, I did not; he then run after me, I run down the street and tried to get over a gait, but as I run and got on it, the gait fell doun, and I fell over; the man, whoever he was, did not follow any further. I then went on towards Franklin; intended to go there and try to get into work; got there the next evening; I did not get any work there; intended then for to try and get some place to learn a trade; I then left Franklin; intended to go to Butler; mite get a places there to learn a trade; as I was going towards Butler there was a person who wished me to work for him; that night went to work for him and worked for him about a month; then went back to George McCandless; staid with him through the winter; about the first of April I went to work for Daniel Graham; so in all I staid with Mr. McCandless about five years; the most peticular circumstances which occurred, and the result they caused, I at another time stated, and not made known and read to not now speak about which occurred when I was at Mr. Graham's, but as I before said there were a few other circumstances which I would speak about, but which are of another nature which I will now state. They are such as these:

WANTED TO ROB PEDLARS.

As Mr. Graham's house is on the Franklin road, which goes to Pittsburgh, there was peddlers who went oust a week to Pittsburgh. Some of them would be going home about the last of the week. One last summer I was with Mr. Graham. I thought I would watch, and some time when some of the peddlers would be going home I would stop them on the road, and with a pistol for to make them give what money they had; I would have a cloth over my face with a hole for to see through and be by the road side when they would come up; I wached some two or three times for some of them when they would be going home, but they went along generally too late after dark. There was one who I was watching for; he went along in the forenoon. I was by the road side waiting for him, but as he came up I was afraid to stop him then. I was by the road side behind a tree as he went past. I believe he saw me for he kept looking back, and I believe he afterwards said he saw some one.

THE MURDERER'S MOTIVE.

Those circumstances, which I wrote down before, and was printed in the papers, I need not state now, except the last one, so as to bring out what I wish for to speak about. That circumstance was caused by the same that caused the others and all the trouble; as I before said and do say which that was for to disfigure Annie McCandless. I am sorry for what I did in past. The circumstance was in this way: I had a rifle gun; it was called a smooth-bore rifle; would shoot shot or bullets; it was a very large bore; it would shoot shot without scatering verry much. One Sunday in September I made some slugs. I made them out back of the house, and made them with a hatchet, then went up stairs. The gun was loaded with powder and a paper wad. I then put the slugs in paper and put them in the gun. There might have been some of the slugs that I did not put in paper. When put in paper they would not scatter. My intention was for to go up to McCandless' some night and go to some window that I could shoot Annie across the face in such a way as to disfigure her. This one thought was in my mind from the time I left McCandless and caused different occurrences for to take place. I think it was on Thursday night, after dark, the first of October. I got the gun out without any of the Grahams knowing it, and took it to the barn on Friday night. I think there was preachin at the baptist meeton house. Went away in the evening. Said I was going to church. Went to the barn and got the gun. When I went down the road about a quarter of a mile my nose got to bleeding; I then went back and put the gun in the barn and went in the house; some of Grahams' asked me why I did not go to church; I said because my nose got to bleeding; the next night the 3 of October I went away in the evening, said I was going to church there was church at the Baptist meeton house; the metin house is about a mile from Graham's house; when I went out of the house I went to the barn and got the gun; went down through Mr. Graham's medow; then on a road which goes up past McCandless' house; when I got on the road, I went up past John Stoten's house, and then past where Oliver Piser used to live, and then to George McCandless' house; when I was by McCandless' house I heard some one coming doun the road; I then got over the fence and went below the road; the person was Isaac Brannon; about this time I believe I heard some one was talking inside of the house and saw a light; the persons who were talking outside of the house went in; I then soon went down to the house and looked in a window; before this awhile the moon was arose and was shining hight; when I looked in the window they were eating supper; I saw Annie; she was setting with her face to window; when I saw her setting as she was, I then that I had as good a chance as I could got; thot I then could disfigure her as I wished; I then fired through the window so that to shoot her across the face; I then left; as I was going away I heard a noise like chairs being moved in a hurry and like some one mite have fell to floor; when I got down to Graham's I got the gun put away that night without them knowing it; that night after I got to bed I heard Mr. Graham talking to some one outside of the house; soon after, before I got to sleep, I heard Mr. Graham coming up stairs when he came up he told me that Annie McCandless was shot dead; I do not now know hardly what I said, for I had an idea that I had miste her all to gether when I shot through the window; that night when I went away from McCandless' house I went to Graham's through the woods; when I was going I was afraid I mite have more than disfigured her. When I thot of the noise like some one falling to the floor, yet I could not think she was killed, after having it in my mind so long only for to disfigure her. The next day, which was Sunday, I was arrested, on the 19th of Aprile, 1869, my trial commenced, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

ANOTHER MURDER PLANNED.

There is another circumstance which I will relate, for I wish all to be known: Emmy Zilla McCandless is a cousin of Annie's. In the winter of 1868, Emmy Zilla got married; one evening I heard she was to be married the next day; I heard so from a person who came from there, I expected some one would take Annie over in a sleigh; the next morning the day she was married I went away from Graham's as early as I could; went over night to George McCandless house on a road which said I would have for to take to go where Emmy Zilla McCandlesses father lived. When I got on the road nigh George McCandlesses I waited to see if any one would come from McCandlesses, for I expected to take Annie over to where Emmy Zilla's father lived, to some one. I intended, if so, for to meet them on the road and stop them. I had a pistol with me, and I intended for to make them go back. I had no idea who would take her over, but I thot some one mite. I waited for some time, but saw no one. Some time throgh the day I went to George McCandlesses but they did not know Emmy Zilla was going to be married that day. Annie was in the house, so I had all my trouble for nothing, yet I was glad enough this was so.

THE WEAK NATURE OF MAN.

I believe that is all that I know in peticular, except one thing, which I will speak about, which is the weak nature of man. I believe it is the first summer I worked for Mr. Graham. For some time I felt downhearted and melancoly. One day I felt as if I would rather be dead than living. I was out making ditch for some walter to run in. I was working with a spade. When I was working I broke the spade. I then felt so bad about how things was, and how much bother I caused, that I intended for to kill myself and also for to kill Annie McCandless. I intended for to get a revolver and for to shoot her, and then for to shoot myself. I went one day for to get a revolver, but did not get one. The thot afterwards went out of my mind, and for I said before, after my trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. On the 10th of September, 1869, I was sentenced to death, and as I have said, and shall say, for to tell the truth, I never fired that shot with the intention for to kill Annie McCandless, nor I could not now say otherwise with the sertain knowledg of eternity before me. For on the 10th of this month, November, 1869, I heard the dead warrant from the Governor. We all must die sometime, sooner or later. Life is for certain and death is shure. May all forgive me who I have wronged, and I would ask the prayers of all good people, and may God forgive me. Those who have been friends to me I thank. May they remember me. And I know that I thank them for the kindness they have shown to me. I am sorry for that one thot that caused so much trouble. But it was not my intention for to kill Annie McCandless. I am sorry. I wish I had never seen the light of this world, to be a trouble to myself and others. This is now all I have for to say.

Z. TAYLOR HOCKENBERRY'S
hand and pen.

THE COURTS.

The District Court—Judge Hampton.

FRIDAY, December 3.—Malone vs. White, et. al., action for damages. On trial.

Jurors not empannelled in the above case were discharged.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, December 3.—The case of Jas. D. Verner vs. J. M. Carson & Co. previously reported, was resumed, and the jury found for the plaintiff the undivided half of the premises described in the writ, with six cents damages and costs, to be released on the payment of $5,802 59, or such less sum as judgment may be entered for by the Court, on question of law reserved, within the period of nine months, with interest from this date and upon the execution and delivery of the deed by the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

In the case of John A. Berppus vs. Wm. McCully & Co., previously reported, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

In the case of Moore & Co. vs. Mullen et al., motion for a new trial and reasons filed by plaintiff's counsel.

The jurors not empannelled were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

289 Manchester vs. Hatch et al.
223 Hutchinson vs. Williams et al.
224 Same vs. Same.
294 Coulter vs. Weiss et al.
295 Lorain vs. McFarland.
296 Lynn vs. Cluley.
297 Ewart vs. Richardson.
299 Hawthorn vs. Meisel.
300 Euler vs. The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
301 Commonwealth et al. vs. Ahl.
271 Hill vs. Coulter.
279 Arnold vs. Malone.

Quarter Sessions Court.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer will be in session on Monday next, when the following cases will be taken up:

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

281. Com. vs. Wm. R. Cramer.
451. " " Florence Sullivan.
393. " " Andrew Malsch et al.
410. " " C. D. Brigham et al.
411. " " Geo. Cochran et al.
305. " " Jos. Conavan et al.
141. " " M. Schiverman, 3 cases.
1. " " Zeadick Hultz.
2. " " Thos. D. Davis.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. John Anderson.
353. " " Dennis Crowley.
64. " " Sam'l Newton et al.
220. " " John Volz.
218. " " Samuel and Agustae Rife.
352. " " Christian Feld.
411. " " Thomas S. Maple.
356. " " Casper Fielder.
360. " " John Dolheimer, 2 cases.
3. " " M. L. Malone.
4. " " Jno. Loiser.
5. " " J. W. Britan.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

418. Com. vs. John A. McGraw.
435. " " John Tetley.
436. " " H. Vierheller.
46. " " A. G. Watters.
306. " " Thos. Hughes et al.
424. " " Wm. Purviance.
6. " " Jessie Boyle et al.
7. " " Jourse Berger.
8. " " Simon Schock.
9. " " A. A. McGinnis.
10. " " Leonard Brucker.

Get Suited.

Young gentlemen who desire to array themselves in a perfect fitting, handsome and stylish suit of clothing should drop in as they pass Mr. W. Hespenheide's, No. 50 St. Clair street, and examine his stock of goods for men's wear just received, and from which he is prepared to supply their wants at the most reasonable rates. Mr. Hespenheide is an adept in the business, whether in selecting the best quality and styles of cloth or in making the goods up in suits to suit his patrons. All who have heretofore patronized him are satisfied, as all will be who act as wisely in the future. Remember No. 50 St. Clair street, when you wish to get suited.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The grand complimentary testimonial Benefit tendered Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams last night, drew together an immense audience, such an one in point of number and fashion as we seldom have seen assembled in this popular place of amusement. During the evening between the acts, the recipients were called before the curtain and Mr. Williams was enveloped in a shower of boquets. Barney made a neat and pungent speech in which he gratefully referred to the warm welcome ever extended to him in Pittsburgh, and to the kind treatment of Manager Canning and the excellent support received from the first class stock company now figuring on the boards at the Opera House.

This afternoon a grand fashionable matinee will be held, at which both Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear in favorite characters. To-night they appear the last time prior to their departure for Europe.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The attendance at this popular and favorite resort last night was very large, but not too large for the character of the entertainment afforded, which was exceedingly good. Manager Williams has lifted the rag off the bush this season and fully established the character and reputation of the "old Drury." This afternoon and evening performances will be given, when the "Wild Brother Minstrels" and the eccentric "Little Mac" will appear for the last time this season.

THE ACADEMY.—The audience at the Academy last night was very large, and not a seat was left unoccupied. "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" would run for a month longer if kept on the boards in as good style as it is now presented. This afternoon a fashionable matinee will be held, and in the evening the final performance for the week will be given. The great historical play will be repeated every evening next week.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

These instruments have been before the public for thirty-two years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them *unrivaled* for their *tone, touch, workmanship* and durability. They have been awarded *sixty five gold* and silver medals at different fairs, over other competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung scale and upper three octaves Agraffe. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, sole agent for the "Knabe," has a splendid assortment at her piano warerooms at extremely low prices. 2

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine needs only be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Also, at No. 70 Smithfield street.
No. 249 Fifth avenue.
No. 1,323 Carson street, Birmingham.
T. C. Little, Sewickley.

Girls wanted for general house work, at No. 12 Federal street.

The Continental

is located on Fifth avenue, in a central part of the city, just one door below the Postoffice. Its convenience, however, is not the only recommendation it has. The tables are supplied liberally and with the choicest the markets afford. A large force of attentive waiters are there to respond to the calls of the customer. The tables are fresh and clean in every arrangement. The food is always well prepared and healthful. The prices cheap as the cheapest. To become convinced of these facts call at the Continental and by personal experience test these statements.

Temperance Publications.

Band of Hope Badge, per dozen.....$1 00
Band of Hope Holdstock.....1 20
Band of Hope Hymn Books, per dozen.....1 80
Bible Rule of Temperance.....60
Alcohol and Tobacco.....1 00
Temperance Tracts, per package.....25
Text Book on Temperance.....50

For sale by F. G. Reineman, 113 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

No Humbug.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublumary sphere a bashful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be a side show, *but we do with to inform you that Dr. Sieger's Catarrah Remedy has cured thousands of case of Catarrah in every forms and stages*, and the proprietors will pay $500 for a case of catarrh this loathsome disease that cannot be cured. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists every where.

Shoes at Auction! Shoes at Auction!—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will hold a very large special auction sale of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at his auction house, 59 Federal street, Allegheny, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock. The ladies will find this an unusually good sale, the goods being all fresh and of superior quality, and to be sold for whatever they will bring. The usual large sales daily of regular goods at lowest prices. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer, 159 Federal st., Allegheny.

The best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. By using this it restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility and Depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. 8

Petroleum V. Nasby says: "Life is uncertain; I know that. The insurance agent told me so last week." There is no uncertainty in regard to the quality of goods manufactured at the great trunk factory of Liebler, who has a warehouse at No. 104 Wood street. The largest down to the smallest article in the line of trunks, valises, &c., can be purchased of him at the cheapest possible rates, Examine his stock.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Seward & Bentley, which appear on the inside of our paper alternately each week. They are enterprising Druggists, No. 189 Main street, Buffalo, and are doing a big business in the sale of Tonic for the Hair, which has been tried and proven to be the best in use.—*Springville Tribune, Nov. 19.*

Burn's Restaurant is at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, a cosy comfortable retreat for a hungry man. Every thing palatable and healthful may be obtained here, and prepared in a manner which cannot be excelled. Fresh Oysters received daily. Meals at any time. Prices moderate, are the attractions of the place.

Meorhead's fine display of holiday goods for the ladies is one of the best ever seen in the city. Everything in the line of his trade, from the least to the greatest, may be had at his establishment, No. 81 Market street. In the line of lace goods and trimmings, the stock will be found unusually full and complete. 81 Market street.

Youngson's Saloon, corner of Smithfield and Diamond alley, is a favorite resort for all who can appreciate excellence in the way of confectionery, oysters, or any delicacies of that character. Ladies or gentlemen find meals prepared at any hour of the day. Remember the place and drop in.

Pimples on the Face and Blueness aroond the eyes removed by the use of Milk of Violets. The youthful and pleasing whiteness which it gives to the skin is truly marvelous—delightful beyond expression, and so cooling in hot weather. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Stationery of all kinds and very best quality, full and elegant lines of juvenile and toy books, back numbers of magazines, copies of rare books, etc, at Col. J. D. Egan's popular and first class book, news and literary depot, No. 41 Sixth avenue.

Beyond Question.—The best that mechanical ingenuity has yet produced—Weed Sewing Machine, 116 Market St.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. Im

A Fine Assortment of Sabbath School Library books are offered at half price by Col. J. D. Egan, No. 41 Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street.

The Weed Sewing Machine executes heavy and light work with equal ease.

Can be Sold.—A second hand Ale Pump can be sold by applying to M. Wallace, No. 603 Penn street. 2

Still Gains Ground.

The American Button hole, Overseaming and Combination Family Sewing Machine is daily gaining ground in public favor, and driving others into the shade, and no wonder. It accomplishes more work in better style than any other machine in the market; it is the simplest in use and can be operated by a child; it never gets out of order and is sold at very low prices. The great popularity of the machine has been fairly earned, and we do not marvel that its courteous and obliging agent, Mr. James Espy, office and salesrooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street entrance Fifth avenue, finds difficulty in supplying the numerous orders received. We cordially invite our lady readers to call and examine the great American Button hole and general Family Sewing Machine before purchasing any other, as we believe its merits speak for themselves in stronger language than we could here use.

Subscriptions are received for all the leading magazines, periodicals and illustrated papers at publishers' rates, by Col. J. D. Egan, the popular and enterprising book and news dealer, No. 41 Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.

TTHeT.

Sewing Machines for delicate family work. The Weed beyond a doubt.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, December 3.—At open board in the afternoon wheat was firmer and higher; sales at 91c, seller the month; 91⅝@91¾c, seller last half, and 93c, seller January. Corn quiet and steady at 79@79¼c. Oats dull and nominal. In the evening the grain markets were quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and nominally a shade easier; sales 500 bbls mess pork, for January, settled at $31,12½.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton is in good demand and closed lower at 23¾c for middling; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 5,348, exports to Liverpool 5,112, to Hamburg 623 bales. Receipts for the week 25,000, exports 36,684, to Liverpool 16,982, to Havre 5,451, to other foreign ports 8,003, coastwise 5,168, stock 104,733 bales.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—Cotton dull and nominal at 23½c; receipts 1,475 bales; exports 2,753; week's receipts 7,429; exports 8,750; stock 94,436.

MARRIED:

RODGERS—WHITSON—At the First U. P. church, on Thursday, December 2, 1869, by Rev. Wm. J. Reid, Mr. G. LAMBERT RODGERS and Miss GRACE A. WHITSON, both of Pittsburgh.

WILEY—FOSTER—On Thursday evening, December 2d, 1869, at All Saints Church, by Rev. J. G. Miller, M. D. WILEY and JANE D. FOSTER, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

HIRT—On Friday, December 3, 1869, at 3 o'clock A. M., JOHN HENRY, third son of H. A. and M. HIRT, aged 2 years and 7 months.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS, Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Always on hand, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods, and the most fashionable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHERRY ALLEY, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN WAREROOMS are constantly supplied with Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $8 to $100. Also their Hearse and Carriages are furnished, also, all kinds of Mourning Goods furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS, No. 444 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

☞ NOTICES—To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "By and," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional time FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A Good, Active BOY, to CARRY A ROUND of the and other Dry Goods, has discovered a remedy that Railroad, to apply at Hazlewood, P. & C. J. H. WILLIAMSON.

WANTED.—A few first class BOOT and SHOE MAKERS at 356 Penn street. None others need apply.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Best of references required. Call at No. 40 Crawford street.

WANTED—AGENTS.—To CANVASS Pennsylvania for the sale of sundry Improved tools and devices for economizing the labor of Mechanics. Enquire at Morgan House, Second ward, Allegheny City, of S. ALLEN

WANTED.—A Gentleman and LADY BOARDER to occupy a comfortable room, on second floor, with boarding, at reasonable rates, in a very pleasant locality, Allegheny City. Address C. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different trades and employments. Also, a supply of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS A TRAVELLING AGENT for a Carriage Harness Store, to travel in Tennessee and Mississippi. Satisfactory reference will be exchanged. Address J. LEE, Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED—An AGENT for this CELEBRATED SAILTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, which we offer on more liberal than any other company. Call and examine it at 59 Fifth avenue.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$40,000 to Loan in large or small amounts. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 5m thirdst street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. $75. Beware of infringers. $25. Address SECOR & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.
50 COAL DIGGERS
Will find pleasant quarters, constant employment and good wages at the Mines of the
"Mercer Iron and Coal Co.,"
At Stoneboro, on the Jamestown and Franklin Railway, Mercer county. All rail from Pittsburgh. Apply to
H. B. BLOOD,
no24-q32 GENERAL AGENT, Stoneboro.

LOST.

LOST—DOG.—A black and white SETTER DOG strayed from premises on Penn street, near St. Clair. Had on a brass collar marked "GAZETTE & office." The finder will be fully rewarded by leaving the dog at GAZETTE counting rooms.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—One large FRONT ROOM, second story, suitable for Gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 84 WYLIE STREET.

TO-LET.—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS. Enquire at 314 Penn street.

TO-LET.—ROOM.—A Furnished FRONT ROOM, very desirable, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 31 NINTH STREET.

TO-LET, WITH BOARDING.—An elegant LARGE ROOM, facing the Park, on first floor, with or without an additional bedroom. Terms moderate. 181 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with good facilities for Rolling Mill work and a good trade established. Address, "FOUNDRY," at this office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—The dwelling, No. 22 Anderson street, Allegheny. The lot is 24 feet on Anderson street, extending back 144 feet to Bear's alley, on which is erected a THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, with gas and bath rooms. There is hot and cold water in kitchen, wash house and bath room. For terms, enquire of W. F. BLACKSTOCK.

FOR SALE.
COAL LANDS.—One of the best bargains ever offered, at private sale. Would exchange for city property.
PARKS—310 acres in Shannon county, Mo.; 202 acres in Muscogee county, Ga.; 202 acres in Wilkinson county, Ga.; 2,000 acres in Texas; 30 acres one mile from Harrisburg, Pa.
Several fine BRICK HOUSES, and a number of FRAME DWELLING HOUSES on different streets.
LOTS for sale on nearly every principal street, Great bargains in Hazelwood. Terms liberal and allowed to pay. Houses to rent. Money to Loan.
Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, corner Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite St. John's Episcopal church.

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER." It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real